**FBIS**
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## U.S. TROOP RELOCATION IN FRG INCREASES TENSION

### TASS Report: 'Dangerous Plans'

PM111351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] According to a Washington POST report, the Reagan administration is planning to relocate US forces stationed on FRG territory to new positions in the immediate vicinity of the socialist states' borders.

Specific plans for transferring the forces are being formulated by a Pentagon special group headed by R. Perle, U.S. assistant defense secretary, and T. Niles, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for West European affairs [as published] in conjunction with FRG Government representatives. In particular, it is proposed to advance over 15,000 U.S. servicemen to the GDR and CSSR borders in the years ahead.

As is well known, over 300,000 U.S. servicemen, artillery, air forces and other types of weapons including nuclear weapons are deployed on the West European NATO members' territories. Washington is not even considering withdrawing the U.S. forces despite the increasing protests of those countries' populations who are demanding this.

The White House intention to relocate its forces and combat hardwares right on the socialist states' borders can only be viewed as fresh provocation against the socialist community countries. Such actions by Washington will lead to an increase in tension on the continent.

### Grigoryants Commentary

PM120827 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants "International Commentary": "Another Concession to Washington"]

[Text] Bonn -- It is impossible to travel on the FRG's autobahns without meeting with green trucks, tanks on platforms and artillery installations bearing the American Army's identification marks. Extensive regions of the country are covered with a network of U.S. Armed Forces barracks, American firing ranges, dumps, airfields and radar installations.

The military acorss the ocean has now decided to "fill in" some more "blanks" on the map of the FRG. It is a question of regions bordering on the GDR. It is planned to redeploy there, close to the socialist states' borders, American troops formations now deployed around Frankfurt-am-Main, Wiesbaden, Mannheim and Bad Kreuznach.

Back in the sixties government delegations from the two countries discussed the concept of a corresponding plan. As the GENERAL-ANZEIGER newspaper reports, the Federal Government made no objections in priciple to the idea of redeploying American Army units from western to eastern regions of the country on the pretext of "defense of the forward borders." The only thing worrying officials on the Rhime is who should pay for the Pentagon's latest venture. It is a question of the vast sum of $11 billion. Since it has become the rule for Washington not to stand on ceremony with its West European partners, it is demanding that Bonn cover these expenses. The pressure on the FRG is growing. On 27 September talks will be held between high-ranking representatives of the sides on this question.

There are obvious attempts to focus attention on the financial aspects of the Pentagon's plans, thereby concealing the most important thing -- their political thrust. At a press conference an FRG Government spokesman declined to answer a question about the meaning and purpose of the planned redeployment of American troops. He stated without beating about the bush that the plans for redeploying U.S. Armed Forces within the Federal Republic are "the Americans' own affair."

Strange logic indeed. After all, the American war machine is moving about on the territory of a sovereign state, the FRG. Nor is that all. U.S. divisions equipped with nuclear weapons are being redeployed toward the borders of the FRG's neighbors, with which Bonn has signed treaties on good-neighborliness and cooperation.

It is clear to everyone that the Pentagon's venture is directly connected with the general growth in the hostility of American policy toward the socialist countries and the intensification of military preparations in Europe. Only the people on the Rhine pretend not to understand this and fall in with more and more new, dangerous demands from the "hawks" across the ocean.

This spring, as is known, an agreement was signed on shipping 6 additional American divisions and 1,000 combat aircraft from the United States to FRG territory "in the event of crisis." Bonn is now accepting as a necessity [prinimayet kok dolzhnoye] the new provocations from the American military.

The newspaper UNSERE ZEIT, commenting on the planned redeployment of American troops equipped with nuclear weapons toward the FRG's eastern borders, rightly recalls the planned deployment of American medium-range missiles in the FRG and the plans for "limited" nuclear war in Europe which the Pentagon nurtures. Yes, all these alarming facts can be ranked together. They are united by the general logic of Washington's course, which is aimed at the arms race, confrontation and antidetente.

## GENERAL DERIDES WEST'S 'MYTH' OF SOVIET THREAT

PM111251 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Aug 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences and Professor Lt Gen D. Volkogonov under the rubric: "In the Front Line of the Ideological Struggle": "Anatomy of an Anti-Soviet Myth"]

[Excerpts] Leaders of the Western countries and especially those in Washington mount all their attacks on detente and real socialism under cover of the hypocritical fantasy of the "Soviet military threat." For over 60 years now this myth has been the monopoly bourgeoisie's unvarying political instrument. What are the sources and nature of this, the biggest lie of the 20th century? What is its social role in imperialism's domestic and foreign policy? Who manipulates it? The answers to those questions are of great importance in the contemporary political and ideological struggle against those who have not abandoned hope of "replaying" the 20th century battles lost by imperialism and who look at the world only through the crosshairs of a gunsight.

As many speeches by the American President and his closest aides indicate, very specific long-term strategic goals are being pursued in the new crusade against socialism: politically, to discredit as far as possible socialism as a social system, using to this end the entire arsenal of ways to distort the truth; economically, to cause difficulties and complex problems in our country by dragging us into an arms race by means of dangerous new challenges and discriminatory actions in international trade; ideologically, according to the intention of the anti-Soviet mythmakers, to "replace" socialist spiritual values with bourgeois values in the social consciousness.

As for the military sphere, the goal is formulated with extreme cynicism and frankness: to secure one-sided military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist countries.

As we can see, anti-Soviet mythmaking has its own history and class logic.

### Who Needs It?

The "Soviet military threat" myth is a component of the capitalist countries' policy, a stable attribute of bourgeois power and a strategic lever for the monopolies' influence on the imperialist states' domestic and foreign policy. Here is a curious fact: The winter NATO Council session, which was attended by the bigwigs of the bloc's war departments -- Weinberger, Luns, Rogers, Apel and the rest -- adopted a special decision on "stepping up the community's efforts to warn the Free World of the growth of the real Soviet threat." The decision emphasized that this activity was exceptionally important for the implementation of the NATO countries' domestic and foreign programs.

Analysis of political documents like this and of specific political moves by the U.S. ruling circles and their allies makes it possible to outline the main directions for employing the "Soviet military threat" myth.

The first direction: The anti-Soviet myth is vitally necessary to the monopolies and to the imperialist elite to preserve and increase their superprofits. This is the socioeconomic purpose of the myth. The arms race is a permanent "El Dorado" for the military-industrial complex, despite the fact that the latter's actions are tantamount to direct social robbery. For instance, implementation of the biggest and most expensive program of military building in all U.S. history is now in full swing. It is planned to spend a total of $1.6 trillion for military purposes in 1981-1985. "Anyone who becomes the new master of the White House," writes West Germany's DER SPIEGEL (issue No 49, 1981) "continues the monopolies' beloved game according to the old rules. The first rule: You need to detect Soviet military superiority, then loudly sound the alarm. The second rule: Fear of the Reds must take the form of expensive arms programs. The third rule: If it suddenly transpires that USSR superiority does not exist, critics of the arms race should be branded "pacifists," "neutralists" or even "agents of Moscow." And you can start all over again."

NATO circles are today operating according to precisely that "prescription," using the anti-Soviet myth as a political lever to safeguard their own class interests. In the U.S. budget for 1983 the Reagan administration intends to hurl $264 billion onto the monstrous altar of the arms race. Today the U.S. military budget resembles a lofty steeple towering over the flat plain of social programs. This means that the companies working for war, the lucky Pentagon contractors -- Lockheed, united technologies, McDonnel Douglas, General Electric, General Dynamics and the rest -- are getting fabulously rich. In the process the material base for war is being expeditiously built up.

The second direction: Speculation on the "Soviet military threat" myth enables reactionary circles to mount an offensive against working people's rights, to limit bourgeois democratic freedoms and to intensify anticommunist propaganda. From this angle, the myth is a specific instrument for social and spiritual pressure by imperialism on the working people's masses. By systematically publishing "new" data on the "growth" of the Soviet Union's military potential, the bourgeois propaganda machine disinforms and intimidates the man in the street and inspires in him an irrational fear of the mythical threat.

The third direction in implementing the social function of the myth lies in the fact that it plays the role of determining instrument in shaping the imperialist states' foreign policy. By means of the myth the United States is able to harness its partners pretty firmly to the NATO chariot of war and unceremoniously to force the allies to support various anti-Soviet antisocialist actions, as is happening over events in Poland. The anti-Soviet myth also plays a great role in shaping the capitalist states' policy regarding the developing countries. Very often the main criterion for "aid" to these states is the degree of anti-Sovietism some of them display.

Naturally, the myth also has a tremendous impact on the capitalist states' policy regarding the socialist countries. On the basis of a mythical correlation of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact that is portrayed as existing in reality, Atlantic circles subordinate their entire foreign policy to a fierce struggle against socialism and to the desire to secure one-sided military advantages. But such plans are futile.

Only recognition of the prevailing parity and strategic balance between the two systems can consolidate the foundations of peaceful coexistence, with subsequent moves in the sphere of containing the arms race and of disarmament. [sentence as published]

But all the indications are that the West is not ready for this. There are serious fears that even now, when it is embarking on strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union under pressure from world public opinion, the U.S. administration sees these not as real means of lessening tension but as a method of pressuring the USSR. By putting forward deliberately unfair conditions and demands, the White House "hawks" are at the same time preparing the "arguments" so that they can again accuse the Soviet Union of displaying an intractability that allegedly stems from its "aggressive intentions" about the West. These political and ideological speculations by imperialism are not new and are designed to conceal the real increase in the threat to peace emanating from NATO circles, especially the United States.

## Devotees of Chimeras

The priests in mythological cults were "mediators" between the gods and men. When they wanted to achieve some goal, they would regale the gods with sacrifices. The present-day priests of anti-Sovietism are not mediators between the most high and the masses. They faithfully serve the military-industrial complex and pray only to the Moloch of war. In brandishing the bogey of the "Soviet threat" they are running the very great historical risk of sacrificing peace. For it must not be forgotten that these priests are incapable of winning a nuclear war, but they can start one.

U.S. statesmen's speeches in recent months aspire to put forward some kind of all-embracing program for an offensive against real socialism, especially against its "first land." All the indications are that the American administration intends to resurrect in the capitalist world the unrealizable hope of the possibility of conquering [odolet] socialism. The idea insistently suggested to listeners, viewers and readers is that the "survival of the West" is possible only along the lines of achieving superiority over the USSR. A strategy of so-called "direct confrontation" is being importunately propagandized. The idea of the great probability of nuclear war and of the possibility of NATO winning it is being pushed.

Our country's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, proclaimed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament, prompted from the NATO states a reaction according with militarist logic: They stepped up their war preparations and toughened up their psychological warfare against the socialist community. The leaders of the main capitalist power, captive to anti-Soviet chimeras, are continuing to follow a dangerous course. At a recent conversation with journalists in the White House, ranking administration official Richard Burt declared that "NATO strategy still does not rule out the possibility of Western first use of nuclear weapons, and we have no intention of abandoning it." This strategic credo is evidence that the consciousness of the U.S. leading elite is dominated by aims that do not regard peace and life as the supreme general human value.

The subtle, well-thought-out playing on the feelings of the petty and middle bourgeoise -- philistines who, because of their class nature and the fact that they are profoundly disinformed, are still not prepared to recognize as fair the thesis of the equal security of states belonging to the two systems -- is continuing. This is one of the sources of the stability of anti-Soviet prejudices. It must be borne in mind that the stereotypes inspired by imperialist propaganda are very tenacious. After all, anti-Soviet images, cliches and myths are poured literally daily and hourly over the social and individual consciousness.

On the instructions of the American President, personnel of the National Security Council, State Department and Defense Department apparatus regularly hold special press conferences for a particular circle of American and Western journalists to provide the line in covering, assessing and commenting on various political events. The White House has "reinforced" the leading psychological warfare cadres with people who unreservedly share the President's dangerous anti-Soviet views. Thus the International Communication Agency (the ICA is the main U.S. organ of foreign policy propaganda) is headed by C. Wick, a close friend of Reagan and a stooge of the Californian group of the military-industrial complex. The well-known "hawk" E. Fuelner has been installed as head of the so-called "Commission on Public Diplomacy." Voice of America, which has now increased its broadcasts to 2,000 hours per week, is headed by J. Hughes, who subscribes completely to the Washington leaders' extremist line.

The ICA is preparing fat monthly reports entitled "Caution: Soviet Propaganda," which are being sent out for use by all U.S. foreign missions. Official forgeries like the booklets "Soviet Military Power" and "NATO-Warsaw Pact: The Correlation of Forces" and the brochure "Soviet Active Measures," published in July 1982, are being purposefully prepared. The ICA does its utmost to promote the appearance of any fakes intimidating the man in the street with the mythical "Soviet threat." Here are a few samples: A book by Gen J. Hackett, "The Third World War," was published in Britain last year. It offers a detailed scenario for a war indicating the specific month and year when it begins. Of course, according to the author's idea, the war will be unleashed by Moscow. The shabby book by Belgian Gen R. Close, "One More Effort and We Shall Have Finally Lost World War III" appeared in bookstores in the Western states at almost the same time. Naturally, in order to avoid losing it, the general requires one thing: The West must arm itself and arm itself. The American movie "The Third World War," which "runs through" a scenario for a nuclear missile duel between the USSR and the United States -- a duel which, of course, arises thorugh "the Soviets' fault" -- has been shown this year in the United States and a number of other countries.

But the truth is the truth. It is that in all its history the Soviet Union has never fought a single aggressive war while the United States has fought around 200 wars in the 200 years of its existence. This incontestable fact confirms over and over again the truth discovered by Marxism-Leninism that the source of wars and their genesis lie within the exploiter system itself, which is based on private ownership of the means of production and on oppression of the working people. No myths or chimeras are ultimately capable of concealing that incontrovertible truth.

It is not the Soviet Union but the United States and its allies that are pushing our planet toward a point that may be fatal for the destiny of mankind.

Under these conditions the Soviet Armed Forces play a purely defensive role. They vigilantly guard peace and social progress. This displays the dialectics of the army, which throughout the history of antagonistic societies was and remains solely an instrument for preserving peace. No lie, even the biggest, such as the legend of the "Soviet military threat," can obscure the indisputable fact that it is the USSR, in alliance with the fraternal socialist countries, that is deterring the forces of war and defending peace on earth.

## 'THREAT TO PEACE' EXPOSES WESTERN FABRICATIONS

PM111041 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 82 p 3

[Capt 1st Rank R. Samolis "Notes on Books": "The American Threat to Mankind"]

[Text] Through the fault of reactionary imperialist forces, mankind today finds itself faced with an increased threat of nuclear catastrophe. The present American administration and certain of its most bellicose partners among the other NATO countries have conceived the intention of disrupting the strategic military balance between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic bloc that has taken shape over the last decade. In order to justify the course they have adopted of achieving military superiority, the "Soviet military threat" myth, fabricated many years ago, is now being supplemented with new theses regarding the "lag" of the United States and NATO as a whole in the military sphere, the appearance of "windows of vulnerability" in the American military machine and other fantasies.

The brochure "Soviet Military Power," published by the Pentagon late last year, is especially notable for such falsifications. It presents the Soviet Armed Forces and their armaments in a completely false light. Even many experts in the West were forced to admit that the publication was a propaganda move by means of which the United States was trying to justify its course of an accelerated arms race in the peoples' eyes and to tie the "refractory" West Europeans even more closely to its militarist policy.

A fitting rebuke to the slanders was provided in the book "Whence the Threat to Peace," which was published in the Soviet Union and immediately prompted lively interest among readers both in our country and abroad.

This event clearly played no minor role in the fact that the United States, this time under the NATO banner, has published a second brochure -- "NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The Correlation of Forces." Its main thrust remains, as before, a desire to prove the unprovable -- namely that the present international situation is characterized, or so it is claimed, by "overwhelming" military superiority of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. A deliberate distortion of reality can also be traced in the brochure, whether it is a question of comparing the sides' military potentials as a whole or merely of strategic nuclear forces, medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe and conventional armed forces.

The aforementioned Pentagon and NATO publications would not in themselves deserve special attention did they not reflect the dominant political line in the United States and a number of West European NATO countries, aimed at inflaming ideological warfare against the socialist countries, fueling tension in relations between states and unleashing a headlong arms race. But since Atlantic figures, continuing to speculate on the decrepit myth of a "Soviet military threat," have embarked on a kind of escalation of slander about the Soviet Armed Forces and the measures by the Communist Party and the Soviet state to strengthen the USSR's defense capability, a need has arisen once again to convey to the world public objective data regarding the correlation of military forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. It is primarily for this reason that a second edition of the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" [footnote: Whence the Threat to Peace. Enlarged second edition. Military Literature Publishing House, 1982, 96 pages], in which every unbiased reader will find the answers to the anti-Soviet fabrications filling both the U.S. and NATO propaganda brochures, has been prepared.

First of all, the book cogently exposes the NATO strategists' latest slanderous fabrications about USSR foreign policy. The Atlanticists try to prove that the "Soviet leadership is pursuing a course of spreading communism on a worldwide scale" while NATO, or so it is claimed, is defending civilization and "containing" communism. The absurdity of this thesis is self-evident.

The leftist theory of the "export of revolution" was rejected and exposed by V.I. Lenin in the first postrevolutionary years. Communism -- all peoples have seen this for themselves -- is not exported to other countries, does not conquer the world by force of arms and foists its way of life on no one. Communist teaching persuades people by virtue of its truth and of the socialist community countries' real achievements and attracts them by virtue of its social justice and clear prospects for social development. Increasing numbers of people in the capitalist countries want to get more closely acquainted with communist ideology and to learn the secret of its success. "What the brochure calls the 'containment' of communism," the Soviet book rightly emphasizes in connection with the Atlanticists' slander, "is in reality the retardation of social development and progress -- an action as reactionary as it is unsuccessful."

The Soviet publication goes on to expose in a well-reasoned fashion the NATOites' spurious and clearly false theses that the Soviet Armed Forces are geared to the use of nuclear weapons and that Warsaw Pact military doctrine assumes the invasion of foreign territory in the interests of achieving strategic goals of war. "The whole world knows that the USSR is not preparing for an armed attack on anybody," the authors of the Soviet book emphasize. "Soviet military doctrine is purely defensive. Who can be threatened by a country that submits proposals at all international forums aimed at ending the arms race and securing general and complete disarmament? Who can be threatened by a country that proposes that the use of nuclear weapons be banned forever and adopts a unilateral pledge not to be the first to use them?" On the basis of new data and recent statements by American figures, the book exposes the aggressive nature of the military doctrines and strategies of the United States and NATO and draws the correct conclusion: "U.S. military strategy, embodied in multiple-scenario [mnogovariantnyy] plans for fighting aggressive wars in the interests of achieving American imperialism's global aspirations, and the large-scale preparations of the material base for war, including war involving the unlimited use of nuclear weapons, poses a threat to peace and pushes mankind to the verge of catastrophe."

The American threat to mankind is cogently proved in the section "Faster Preparation for Chemical Warfare," which has been expanded and updated with new facts. The United States, the book notes, possesses the mightiest arsenal of chemical weapons. The foundation of the arsenal is 55,000 tons of highly poisonous neuroparalytic toxins and 150,000 tons of chemical munitions -- more than 3 million shells, tens of thousands of aerial bombs, hundreds of thousands of mines and landmines and a multitude of other chemical munitions. Chemical weapons are deployed both in the United States and in other countries, West Europe included. More than 4 million liters of American toxins, of which just one milligram is enough to kill a person, are stored on FRG territory alone. Overall, the chemical weapons stockpiled in the United States are sufficient, scientists estimate, to destroy all mankind several times over. "Despite this," the book points out, "the Reagan administration has adopted a course of the further expansion and qualitative renewal of the chemical weapons arsenal and of the faster preparation of the U.S. Armed Forces for chemical warfare."

Like the aforementioned section, many sections of the Soviet book have been supplemented with conclusive material demonstrating the tendentiousness and direct distortion of reality contained in the NATO publication. The authors of the Soviet book "Whence the Threat to Peace" rightly emphasize that, instead of a "businesslike, objective and untendentious analysis," as NATO Secretary General Joseph M. Luns declares in his foreward to the NATO brochure, all the brochure's "arguments" are selected so that Soviet defensive might is exaggerated while U.S. and NATO military might is deliberately understated.

For instance, in comparing the numerical strength and combat strength of the sides' armed forces, the NATOites wrongly leave out the Armed Forces of France and Spain and reserve formations of the United States and the other NATO countries, while the personnel strength of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies is substantially overstated. What objectivity is there here? The number of divisions is drawn up according to the same method: for NATO (excluding Spain and France) only regular peacetime troops are taken, but for the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries even mobilization formations are counted. Surely this is tendentious?

The correlation of strategic forces is also distorted. Here the NATO publication is at variance with the Pentagon borchure -- the U.S. War department believes that the USSR has 2,500 strategic nuclear weapon delivery vehicles (missiles and aircraft). In the NATO brochure the number is arbitrarily increased by 200 units and the quantity of U.S. strategic facilities is groundlessly reduced by over 300 units.

A similar approach also characterizes the comparison of the sides' naval forces. For instance, in arbitrarily defining the groupings of forces intended for operations in the Atlantic, the compilers of the NATO "documents" considerably overstate the composition of the Warsaw Pact countries' naval forces, whereas only part of the forces of two (of the four) U.S. fleets and of the European countries' national navies is included in the composition of the NATO naval forces. Here, arbitrarily claiming that the USSR Navy is the attacking side and the NATO naval forces are the side that is defending itself, the authors of the brochure attempt to establish the need for a substantial buildup of NATO's naval power. A vivid sample of the "businesslike" analysis of Luns and Company!

The new edition of the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" exposes with incontrovertible cogency all the lying theses of the NATO brochure. A special section of it exposes the falsity of American propaganda attempting to convince the world public of the existence of "windows of vulnerability" in the American military machine and of a U.S. strategic "lag". The book analyzes with great thoroughness the sides' positions at disarmament talks and their attitudes toward previously concluded treaties and demonstrates the tremendous importance of the Soviet peace initiatives for the fate of mankind.

Overall, comparing the military forces of the two sides -- East and West -- the authors of the book reach the important conclusion that both in the world as a whole and in Europe, where the mightiest groupings of armed forces directly confront one another, approximate military balance -- between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO -- has taken shape and persists. The Soviet Union, the authors note, believes that approximate equality is enough for the needs of defense. It does not set itself the goal of disrupting the prevailing balance and achieving military superiority over the other side. At the same time, Washington's hopes of dashing ahead and achieving military superiority are doomed to failure. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated in his answers to the questions from the editors of the West European magazine DER SPIEGEL, "...it would be better to discard dreams of achieving military superiority over the USSR. If necessary, the Soviet people will be able to make any additional efforts and to do everything necessary to ensure the reliable defense of their country. It is far more sensible and realistic to speak of preserving the parity that already exists and as experience shows is quite a good basis for maintaining peace."

Mankind, which is dreaming of preserving peace, yearns for the truth and rejects the imperialist ties. "You should not flatter yourself with untruths," V.V. Lenin advised. "That is harmful." It is that Leninist thought that is asserted among the world public by the Soviet book exposing the myth of the "Soviet military threat" and pointing clearly to the real not the mythical, danger on our planet, namely the American threat to mankind.

## 'THREAT TO PEACE' DETAILS U.S. MILITARY STRENGTH

LD111426 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 11 Aug 82

["USA: Preparations for War in Foreign Territories" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- In preparing for war the United States hopes to wage it in foreign territories. With this aim in view it has established and is strengthening its bases in different parts of the world. This is said in the second edition of the book "Whence the Threat to Peace," issued by the Defence Ministry of the USSR.

American troops are stationed in scores of countries. The United States has over 1,500 military installations and bases overseas. American ships and submarines with nuclear weapons onboard are constantly cruising off the shores of Europe, in the Far East and in the Indian Ocean.

The American weapons stored in Europe are enough for equipping four divisions. Before the end of the current year the Pentagon is planning to establish in European countries arms depots and military equipment for two more divisions.

To make possible a quick airlift of troops the United States is planning in the nearest future to complete the modernization and to increase the number of transport planes. The tactical fighter aircraft of the U.S. Air Force in Europe have not only been renewed in the last five years but their number has been increased 20 percent.

The military leadership of the USA, the book goes on, attaches great importance to building up the naval forces to which it assigns a special role not only in war but as a means of showing military strength and for direct military intervention in the internal affairs of other states.

As was said by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, the naval forces of the USA must and will dominate the seas up to the next century.

During the past twenty years the USA has completely overhauled its Navy. At present it has four nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, ten nuclear-powered missile cruisers. The number of missile destroyers, frigates and atomic submarines has been increased six-fold. The arming of surface ships with Tomahawk cruise missiles will enable them to strike at remote shore objectives.

Work is apace to increase the fire power and modernize the armaments of the Marine Corps, a major instrument of U.S. military interference in the affairs of sovereign states, the book says.

### U.S. MISUSES CW FACTS IN DISARMAMENT BODY TALKS

LD112212 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The U.S. delegate at the Geneva Committee on Disarmament has said that his government sees one of its primary objectives in securing a complete and effective ban on chemical weapons. Viktor Olin of our staff has this comment:

In their statements at the session all the delegates called attention to the issue of outlawing chemical weapons and abolishing their stocks. All of them unanimously agreed that one of the most horrible means of mass destruction should be banned. Yet despite the many years of effort, the problem of chemical weapons remains unsolved. Why?

If the U.S. delegate is to be believed, the blame rests entirely with the Soviet Union. To illustrate this point, the U.S. delegate claimed that the Soviet Union speaks up for banning chemical weapons in general terms while refusing to formulate detailed proposals on this score.

The charge has caused surprise among the committee members, as only last week the Soviet delegation proposed a whole number of measures covering various aspects of disarmament, chemical weapons included. At the latest session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the main provisions of a convention to ban the development, manufacture and stockpiling of chemical weapons and to scrap the existing stocks were made public. The committee showed keen interest in the Soviet initiative since it covered not only measures to eliminate chemical weapons but measures securing control of the agreement. The document took into account all the existing points of view and the interests of the security of all sides. (LaCroix) of Canada expressed the opinion of most of the committee members when he said that the Soviet proposals on control were received with great interest.

What could have prompted the statement of the U.S. delegate at the committee? It is most unlikely that he was not familiar with real facts. There were different reasons. The U.S. delegate tried to discredit the Soviet stand on the issue of banning chemical weapons to distract attention from the extensive program of the present U.S. administration for building up the latest types of these weapons of mass annihilation. Up to $10 billion is to be spent on this program in the next 5 years. There are other factors which shed light on the U.S. position. Chemical weapons have always been top on the list of means the Pentagon uses in the name of protecting so-called vital American interests in various points of the planet. In Vietnam, hundreds of thousands still suffer from the consequences of their use. Afghan counterrevolutionaries, infiltrated from Pakistani territory, were caught with U.S.-made chemical grenades in their hands. There have been reports recently of the use of U.S. toxic gases in Lebanon. There are no guarantees that they won't appear soon somewhere else.

So far as American diplomacy is concerned, it is obvious that the mission it has been charged with is to distract attention from the real state of things by any means available, even if this amounts to misusing facts.

## U.S. SETS OFF UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

LD112016 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 11 TASS -- The United States today set off an underground nuclear explosion at a range in Nevada state. The Department of Energy reported that its yield was about 20 kilotonnes of TNT equivalent. This is the eleventh underground nuclear explosion staged in the USA since the beginning of this year and the second explosion within the past five days.

## SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON TEST TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM111103 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Aug 82 p 1

[Yuriy Shvetsov "International Review": "Preventing Nuclear Catastrophe"]

[Text] Today is the 19th anniversary of the signing of the treaty on the prohibition on nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in space and under water in Moscow by representatives of the USSR, the United States and Britain. On 6 August the peoples celebrate the world day of struggle for the prohibition of nuclear weapons, the day commemorating the victims of the U.S. nuclear bombing of Hiroshima.

It is no accident, of course, that these dates are next to each other in the calendar. In present-day history, however, their inner interconnection in the consciousness of millions of people is inextricable. The treaty, which has already been signed by more than 100 states, symbolizes the path toward the easing of the nuclear threat. Hiroshima is a grim lesson and warning to mankind.

Unfortunately, far from everyone has assimilated this tragic lesson. Forces still exist which are eagerly pushing the world toward catastrophe and the criminal and senseless expenditure of human labor and intelligence for the Moloch of war. They include primarily official Washington. Many people in the United States itself admit this. "Under Reagan," the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT writes, "'detente' has become a dirty word." The present administration, Senator E. Kennedy asserts, "has an arms policy but no effective policy for ensuring peace."

This is far from the whole story. An analysis of the White House's foreign policy irrefutably attests that it is the United States which is concentrating its efforts on the elaboration of the most dangerous and adventurist military doctrines: "First strike," "limited" and even "long-term" nuclear war. And it is not simply a case of theoretical exercises.

In a comparatively brief period a whole series of specific steps in this dangerous direction have been taken across the ocean. The doubling of neutron weapon arsenals, the development and production of new strategic missile systems and a program for the militarization of space have been announced. And just recently the Reagan administration undertook an overt act of sabotage against long-standing, and in many ways successful, attempts to control and limit the nuclear arms race. Washington refused to resume talks with the USSR and Britain on the total and all-embracing prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

It is well known that in our precipitate age when military equipment is being developed at an unprecedented rate, protracted marking of time in the matter of disarmament is intolerable and could lead to the loss of positions already gained. The 1963 treaty played a historic role. It was largely under its influence and thanks to its example that very important international documents were successfully signed: the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the USSR's agreements with the United States, France and Britain on measures to prevent the accidental outbreak of nuclear war, the 1974 and 1976 Soviet-U.S. treaties (true, to this day, through the United States' fault, they have not been ratified) on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests and underground nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes and others. But today the question of a fundamental solution to the problem of military nuclear tests has arisen most acutely on the agenda. The USSR Government memorandum submitted for examination by the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament noted that this "would mean that the nuclear powers would be deprived of the opportunity to improve nuclear weapons further or to create new types and varieties of these weapons. At the same time the procedure governing nonproliferation of nuclear weapons would be strengthened." It must be stressed that our country's efforts and initiatives on questions of nuclear arms limitation have created the most favorable atmosphere for achieving new accords. The Soviet Union, in particular, has unilaterally undertaken to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons. A real prospect has thus been opened up for achieving a qualitative advance at the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapon tests and for normalizing the international atmosphere as whole. This would accord in the best possible way with the interests of all countries and peoples. The total halting of these tests, UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar pointed out, "is a vitally important and urgent measure." In his opinion, to achieve successes at the talks only a few more questions remain to be resolved as long as the good will for this exists.

But it is precisely good will which has been lacking in Washington. In refusing to sit down at the conference table the United States has assumed a very serious responsibility. After all it was not even a matter of relations between the two countries and by no means of private, insignificant issues. In the event of success there would be prospects for mankind to advance in all fields where opportunities are opened up for limiting and fundamentally reducing armaments, whether nuclear arms or other types of weapons of mass destruction or conventional armaments. But as we can see, this is precisely what does not suit the United States.

Moreover, because of its obstructive position, the nuclear test agreements already in operation have been threatened. Back in May this year, addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Eugene Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, admitted that the 1974 and 1976 treaties with the USSR have still not been ratified because the United States is seeking to retain a free hand, being keenly interested in creating new weapons systems and modernizing weapons, and because "for a long time yet it will be necessary to carry out tests, including nuclear detonations with a yield in excess of the set ceiling of 150 kilotons." Today, according to the Boston GLOBE, the Pentagon is already making overt demands to abolish these treaties completely. "And," the newspaper writes, "we will probably hear soon about bids by the military to resume nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in space and under water, banned by the 1963 treaty."

Washington is trying to present its latest attack on disarmament and peace as a measure aimed at establishing "stricter control" over nuclear tests.

How about that for a lie to justify the nuclear race; a lie, incidentally, convincingly refuted by specialists on many occasions. In 1979 UN experts prepared a special report on this question. It stated: "Control is no longer an obstacle to achieving agreements."

Of course, President Reagan and his entourage are well aware of this. But in this case they are evidently guided by the principle of "the end justifying the means." The U.S. press writes quite openly about what ends these are. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR directly links the White House decision with an attempt to "tilt the strategic equilibrium." The Los Angeles TIMES explains it in terms of extensive plans "to intensify underground nuclear tests with a view to expanding, modernizing and developing new types of nuclear weapons."

In an editorial, the Chicago TRIBUNE calls the administration's position on nuclear weapon tests "senseless." Many U.S. politicians also believe this. A group of 31 U.S. senators recently submitted a resolution recommending the revision of the decision which has been taken. The group resolutely advocated the speediest ratification of the treaties with the USSR on limiting underground nuclear weapon tests and on underground nuclear detonations for peaceful purposes.

Of course, it is hard to say what influence this will have on the U.S. administration. But one thing is obvious: Washington's actions contradict not only the interests of international peace and nuclear disarmament, they are organically alien to the true interests of ordinary Americans. In stoking tension and fueling fear the country's ruling circles are fanning the coals of nuclear war which will be neither "limited" nor "long-term" nor a victory. It will be all-destroying, and the last war in the history of our civilization. That is well known from the grim experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And is it not for that reason that the antiwar movement in the United States is acquiring such strength and magnitude?

Our editorial mail these days contains a particularly large number of letters in which SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA readers express alarm and profound anxiety in connection with the present development of international events and in connection with the Reagan administration's attempts to halt and reverse the process of nuclear disarmament. Great Patriotic War veterans P.M. Kuzmin from Saratovskaya Oblast and M.P. Lipin from the Ryazan area, war and labor veteran N.A. Rodionov from the Pamyat Lenina Kolkhoz in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, Reserve Maj V.N. Yevsyukov from Kursk, I.N. Molchanov from Astrakhan and many others have written to us about this. Their voices can be heard together with the voices of millions of people in the most diverse parts of the world: in the Soviet Union and the United States, Britain and France, Latin America and Asia. The White House will have to reckon with them whether it wants to or not. It is high time its bosses realized, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted, that "the military policy stereotypes inherited from the times of their former monopoly of the atom bomb have become outdated. Present-day realities demand a fundamentally different approach toward questions of war and peace." Our country sets a convincing example of such an approach. It is now up to the United States.

## IZVESTIYA MARKS HIROSHIMA DAY, URGES TEST BAN

PM111329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Prevent New Hiroshimas!"]

[Text] On 6 August all peace-loving mankind marks Hiroshima Day -- the worldwide day of struggle to ban nuclear weapons. Some 37 years ago the burst of an atom bomb dropped from an American bomber wiped from the face of the earth a big Japanese city with hundreds of thousands of inhabitants. Since then the word "Hiroshima" has become synonymous with inhuman cruelty, inhuman torment and the criminal, reckless policy of imperialism.

From day to day and from year to year people of different countries and inhabitants of different continents make the anxious appeal "Remember Hiroshima!" in the worldwide peace rally, warning: What happened in Japan then, almost 4 decades ago, could be repeated -- but this time on the scale of our entire planet. It could be repeated if the very possibility of thermonuclear disaster is not excluded forever from the life of the peoples. This is why, speaking of the struggle which our country is waging against the thermonuclear danger in alliance with all our planet's peace-loving forces, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasizes: "We cannot relax this struggle for a single day, and we will wage it until the danger is set aside and lasting peace ensured."

The threat hanging over our planet with the emergence of thermonuclear weapons is great. It arose, exists and is growing through the fault of forces which deny mankind the rights to freedom and independence and the right of existence. Through the fault, above all, of U.S. imperialist forces.

However, there is no fatal inevitability of thermonuclear disaster. Although they may persist in their recklessness, the apologists of the "nuclear first strike" and "limited nuclear war" concepts entrenched in the United States and NATO are not omnipotent. They are opposed by all mankind. It was emphasized at the Crimea meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, that the dangers threatening peace are great, but the potential for averting the threat of war is still more considerable. This potential must be utilized. CPSU policy, all the actions of the Soviet state in the international arena and the aspirations and thoughts of the Soviet people are aimed at realizing this potential. These efforts meet with the resolute support of the fraternal socialist countries and all the progressive forces of mankind.

Our country's sincere love of peace is confirmed by the Soviet Peace Program for the 'Eighties and by the entire very broad spectrum of specific foreign policy initiatives recently advanced by the Soviet Union. The USSR not only declares its will for peace. Guided by concern for mankind's destiny and for peace for every person on our planet, the Soviet Union is also taking specific steps unilaterally, proceeding from confidence in the effectiveness of its example for other states. Our country adopted a decision to introduce unilaterally a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR. And the Soviet Union is already implementing that decision.

At the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament the Soviet Union advanced an initiative of a truly epoch-making nature. In his message to the General Assembly L.I. Brezhnev declared on behalf of the USSR and the entire Soviet people: "The USSR pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons."

This responsible step full of wisdom has elicited a very broad response in the world, which is tired of the burden of concern over its future and exhausted by the arms race. The world's peoples have with good reason perceived the Soviet initiative as a very reliable basis for the possibility of preventing nuclear madness. For, if the other nuclear powers assumed an equally clear and precise commitment, this would in practice be tantamount to banning the use of nuclear weapons and virtually reducing to naught the likelihood of nuclear war breaking out.

A clear matter, you might think. For no verbal capers or fabrications about the "Soviet threat" can explain why the other nuclear powers cannot follow the USSR's example. There can only be one explanation: Influential forces in those countries which venture to play with thermonuclear fire are continuing to gamble on a nuclear first strike. And while these forces are active and while the threat of the extermination of everything living on Earth remains, the fighters for peace consider it their duty to strengthen the ranks of the antiwar movement and the protest movement against irresponsible politicians, against the military stupefied by "power concepts" and against the bosses of the military-industrial complex.

Understanding of the acute need to increase efforts in the struggle against the nuclear threat is today making extensive headway throughout the world. More and more millions of people are joining the movement of fighters for peace. They imperiously state their right to life through antiwar and antimissile demonstrations which have swept through the capitals of West Europe in a mighty wave. They resolutely proclaim their will for peace in petitions signed by 90 million people and handed to the UN secretary general at the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. At the international conference for the prohibition of nuclear weapons and for disarmament, being held in Hiroshima, they demand that new Hiroshimas be prevented. In the columns of the "Peace March-82" they call for the planet's future to be guarded from the thermonuclear danger. They say a decisive "No!" to the champions of militarism during the week of action for the prohibition of nuclear weapons and of solidarity with the victims of atomic bombings, which is being held from 6 August by decision of the WPC.

Human history has never known such strong and purposeful movements as the peace champions' movement has become. And the millions-strong Soviet people are in its front ranks, deriving energy and confidence in victory over the forces of war from the consistent course ofthe USSR's peace-loving policy.

## PEACE MARCH-82 MEMBERS ADOPT VIENNA APPEAL

PM111301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Appeal to Peace-Loving Forces"]

[Text] Vienna, 8 Aug -- The participants in Peace March-82 who have arrived in the Austrian capital from 30 countries assembled in Vienna's (Uraniya) Hall for their final event -- an international discussion forum. It was attended by participants in peace marches from Moscow to Vienna, West Berlin to Vienna and Stockholm to Minsk; representatives of peace movements from Britain, the United States, Italy, Greece and the European socialist countries, and envoys from Asian, African and Latin American states. Together with representatives of Austrian antiwar organizations and movements, they shared their impressions about the significance of the European peace marches which passed through the capitals of many Eastern and Western countries, and discussed questions of practical activity by peace supporters.

Welcoming those present, Prof Thomas Shoenfeld, deputy chairman of the Austrian Council of Peace supporters, stressed that the peace marches were an important contribution to the activation of the peace movement in Europe and throughout the world.

Representatives of Austria, the Soviet Union, India, Hungary, the United States and other countries took part in the discussion. They stressed that the peace marches demonstrated the unanimous desire of people of good will in East and West to struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war and for disarmament and detente. It was noted that differences of political view and approach to specific problems of preserving peace must not act as an obstacle to joint actions by peace-loving forces.

The forum adopted an appeal to all the planet's peace-loving forces.

We, the participants in Peace March-82 from 30 countries, the appeal says, crossed the territory of the USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Austria in order to express the common desire of Western and Eastern antiwar movements to strive to ensure man's paramount right -- the right to live in conditions of peace.

In Vienna, the capital of neutral Austria, together with representatives of Austrian peace movements and participants in other European peace marches, we attended a demonstration on the 37th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Our peace march demonstrates that despite differences in political and ideological convictions, mutual understanding and joint actions by people of good will in West Berlin are possible and practicable.

Concerned at the growing danger of nuclear missile war, we call on peace-loving forces in all countries:

To insist on the adoption by all nuclear powers of a commitment never to be the first to use nuclear weapons; nuclear war can be neither limited nor won and unleashing a nuclear war would be a crime against mankind;

To seek the freezing and limitation of nuclear arms and a subsequent ban on all types of nuclear weapons; to this end, to support constructive talks between nuclear powers, which must lead to a significant reduction in strategic arms and medium-range systems in Europe;

To demand an end to the production and the banning of all other types of weapons of mass destruction, including neutron and chemical weapons.

We are convinced that we can achieve our common goal -- peace and disarmament -- by acting not separately, but together.

We declare our support for the demands of the participants in Peace March-82 (Stockholm to Minsk)!

No to nuclear weapons in Europe, West and East!

Yes to disarmament and peace!

Meeting in Vienna on the days of remembrance of the victims of the American atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we are confident that new peace marches will help the peace movement to become a still more powerful and decisive force.

Our strength is in unity!

## 'MINIMAL' NAVAL PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN CITED

LD110920 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- The allegations made in the USA about "Russia's striving towards warm seas" are designed to "camouflage the aggressive essence of the U.S. foreign policy, in particular in the Indian Ocean", Soviet Admiral Nikolay Amelko stresses.

Analyzing in the weekly MOSCOW NEWS (issue of August 15) [as received] the situation in the Indian Ocean, the deputy chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR is drawing attention to the fact that the United States aims at "capturing and holding a dominating position in that region". The U.S. military presence is being intensively built-up, new military bases are under construction. A large strike force is on a permanent patrol duty in the Indian Ocean. It includes two aircraft carriers, three to five cruisers, up to 10 vessels of the destroyer-frigate class, three-four landing vessels and escort ships. Up to 200 aircraft and helicopters are on board these vessels with a total strength of personnel reaching 25 thousand.

In connection with a growing threat to the Soviet Union from the southern direction, Admiral Amelko continues, the USSR was forced to send its naval vessels to the Indian Ocean. "It must be borne in mind that Soviet military presence in the Indian Ocean area is minimum, and since 1971 it has been at almost the same level," he writes.

The Soviet admiral stresses that the USSR permanently displays restraint and "does not send its strategic force there". In addition "there are no Soviet vessels in the Indian Ocean on a permanent basis." The admiral points out that not more than four-six Soviet vessels simultaneously stay there. In their tactical-technical characteristics they are not designed for operations against coastal areas. Even when the USA forced the USSR to increase the number of its ships in the region temporarily, "the Soviet military presence has been there always lower both quantitively and qualitatively than the presence of the U.S. Navy."

Admiral Amelko recalls that the USSR has repeatedly urged the USA to limit its military activities in the Indian Ocean. The latest proposals to that score were made on June 17, 1982. "But the American side has so far not given an answer," the Soviet admiral stresses.

## FURTHER ON U.S. BILL TO LIFT PIPELINE EMBARGO

LD111104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] According to AFP, the U.S. House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee has approved by an overwhelming majority a bill calling for lifting the veto imposed by the Reagan administration on supplies of U.S. equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. Reporting this, ASSOCIATED PRESS remarks that seven Republican members of the committee spoke in favor of the bill. One of the sponsors, Congressman Findlay, said that the so-called economic sanctions had resulted in the loss on many contracts for the United States and consequently of jobs.

Commenting on the Foreign Affairs Committee's decision, local observers are describing it as a slap in the face for the Reagan administration and emphasize that it is a vivid reflection of the legislators' growing discontent with the administration's course in foreign policy. In this regard, it is indicative that the congressmen decisively rejected a personal appeal to support the White House line from Secretary of State George Shultz. The bill will now go before the entire House of Representatives.

## MOSCOW TV DESCRIBES PIPELINE TURBINE ASSEMBLY

LD111650 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The assembly of the first serial 25-megawatt gas turbine began today at the Leningrad Lenin Nevsky Zavod association.

The association's machinebuilders have managed to complete -- 2 months ahead of schedule -- the whole cycle of work in preparation for the assembly and manufacture of individual units and mechanisms of the powerful gas-pumping installation, which is intended for the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline.

The early completion was made possible by reducing a number of intermediate operations as well as by modernizing technological processes and by constructive changes which have enhanced labor productivity. For instance, each of the three rotors of the turbine was manufactured not in 20 days, but in 13 days.

Today, the turners and assemblymen of (Leonid Dmitriyevich Obukhov) have started the final assembly of the turbine. The first serial unit with such great power is to be assembled and factory tested. According to the plan, this work should be completed in 4 months, toward the end of this year. Pledging full use of their capabilities, the assemblymen have pledged to halve the timetable set to deliver the powerful gas turbine to the builders of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline in October.

## DEPUTY GAS MINISTER ON PIPELINE PROSPECTS

LD112332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Interview given by Rantik Dzhavanshirovich Margulov, first deputy minister of gas industry, to Moscow radio correspondent Aleksandr Belotserkovets; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Margulov] The development of a large-scale Soviet gas industry has been going on for little more than 20 years. Today the USSR is the world's leading gas producer. We long ago left the United States behind in annual growth in gas extraction and in speed of main gas pipeline construction. The achievements of recent years and the current pace and scale of the gas sector's development will make it possible for us to overtake the United States in terms of absolute level of gas extraction during the current 5-year plan. As you know, we have now come to grips with the task of increasing Soviet gas extraction to 600 to 640 billion cubic meters, as was specified in the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR from 1981-1985 and for the period until 1991.

[Question] Rantik Dzhavanshirovich, as is known, the Reagan administration recently adopted discriminatory measures designed to delay the commissioning of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. What do you have to say about that?

[Answer] Given the current scale of the development of the Soviet gas industry, which is truly majestic, only shortsighted people with an inadequate grasp of our country's potential could seriously hope that we would be unable to commission the export pipeline on time without U.S. help.

In regard to your question, I can recall a similar case in the early 1960's during a period in which the domestic gas industry was just starting up, when pressure from imperialist circles succeeded in obtaining a ban on supplies of pipes for the Bukhara-Urals gas pipeline. The upshot then was that we made our own pipes. The pipeline was completed ahead of schedule and has been in steady use for over 20 years. The same thing will happen this time. Essentially, in accordance with the agreement concluded in November 1981, the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod pipeline will link our Western Europe partners' pipelines with the USSR's unified gas supply grid. In compliance with the contract, Siberian natural gas will be supplied to many European countries.

In the belief that the international division of labor is important and is an expeditious way of doing things, the Soviet Union, which has large reserves of natural gas, is pleased to share those reserves with other peoples. In exchange, our country will obtain various types of equipment. Such cooperation is mutually advantageous and strengthens international trust. A case in point is the 2,750-km Soyuz gas pipeline, one of the largest in the world, that was built in a short time in conjunction with the European CEMA member countries.

Soviet gas is now used extensively by Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. As is known, Soviet gas is now supplied in considerable quantities to countries such as Austria, Italy, the FRG and France.

The new gas-pipes project will be a significant contribution to establishing the material basis of political detente. It is, then, quite natural that the contract for mutual deliveries to carry out this work has encountered stubborn resistance from the U.S. administration.

The Ban the Reagan administration has imposed on supplies of gas-pumping units for the compressor stations on the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod pipeline will not, in fact, influence the timing of the pipeline's commissioning. Gas will be supplied to domestic consumers in the volumes specified by the 5-year plan and will be exported in accordance with the contracts concluded -- or in 1984. Our engineering industry has sufficient potential and experience in producing gas-pumping units. After all, virtually all of our many major gas pipelines, including those in the north, were built and work with domestic equipment. The scientific, technological and production potential of the gas sector is such that no discriminatory action can jolt our plans.

The Soviet gas industry works steadily, continuously providing for both domestic needs and export supplies. Experience has shown that our country can harness all the earth's resources to the economy by its own efforts, using its own hardware and technology.

With specific regard to the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, I can say that construction work is already under way virtually throughout its entire length. Our engineers, apart from supplying the necessary equipment to the five gas pipelines being built during this 5-year plan, have undertaken to supply highly-productive gas-pumping units for the construction of a sixth, similar pipeline for exports.

The Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline will be built on schedule and exports of gas will, in compliance with the contracts concluded, start in 1984.

## SCHMIDT U.S. TRIP SHOWS RIFT OVER GAS PIPELINE

PM111345 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Aug 82 p 3

["Our Commentary" by Fedor Voloshin: "Contradictions Sharpen"]

[Text] FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt's visit to the United States has still further exposed the contradictions between the United States and the EEC countries. President Reagan's attempts to prevent Western participation in the construction of the new gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe have had a considerable influence on the further sharpening of these disagreements.

Fueling tension, the American press has mounted a turbulent campaign, proving the unprovable: The West, it said, "is walking into the Soviets' trap" and will be economically dependent on the USSR unless it obeys the White House. The propaganda ballyhoo is being backed up by direct blackmail and pressure on European firms to force them to disobey their governments' decisions.

But the interests of both the West European firms and the governments of the EEC countries by no means coincide with Washington's stance. And the U.S. blackmail has naturally caused a storm of anger in West Europe. When he was in the United States, Chancellor Schmidt, according to Britain's THE OBSERVER, stated that "Europe cannot tolerate a measure aimed at extending U.S. sovereignty to Common Market industry."

The pernicious influence of Washington's hegemonist trade and economic policy on the interests of the Common Market countries is emerging increasingly sharply. The U.S. diktat is rejected not only by the FRG Government but also by the governments of France, Italy and Japan.

Thus French Premier P. Maurois has described economic relations with the United States as unequal. The Italian ruling circles have declared that the dialogue between West Europe and the United States must be conducted on an equal basis. Japan has lodged an official protest with the United States over Washington's decision to forbid its allies to export to the USSR equipment produced under American license. The EEC countries and Japan are refusing to agree to the role of mute obedience that Washington has in store for them.

## IMPORTANCE OF AFRICAN, ARAB UNITY DISCUSSED

LD112144 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "Once Again About the Importance of Unity"]

[Text] On 25 May Leonid Brezhnev sent a congratulatory cable to the African States and peoples on the occasion of Africa liberation day. The message spoke about the great importance of the unity of the countries of the African Continent in resisting imperialism's attempts to keep them subservient so as to produce raw materials for the developed capitalist states. Imperialism is trying to do this by preventing the African states' development along the path of their choice, a path the imperialists find unacceptable. The Soviet leader said that attempts to drive a wedge between the African states on various pretexts are increasing. These attempts have also been aimed at the OAU, an organization that has charged itself with carrying out the joint action of African countries against imperialism and colonialism.

Today's examples reaffirm how important these words by Leonid Brezhnev are. In fact, very recently the traditional conference of the heads of African states and governments, which was to be held in Tripoli, was undermined because of differences in the attitude of the African states vis-a-vis the solution of the Western Sahara question. Such differences are natural; international organizations such as the OAU exist to a great extent in order to solve them with wisdom and patience.

The Wise Men Committee sent up by the OAU for this particular purpose found ways to solve the Western Sahara question. All the parties agreed to the recommendations of the committee. But the imperialist forces, particularly the United States, resorted to using the well-known methods of neocolonialism -- political pressure and threats of economic sanctions and military presence -- against a number of African states. Imperialism not only prevented the solving of the problem, but attempted to use it to strike at the OAU, which, generally speaking, pursues an anti-imperialist policy.

There is another, more tragic example -- Lebanon. Had there been a firm Arab unity, Washington and Tel Aviv would have never dared to carry out aggression against Lebanon, even after the signing of the Camp David deal that made the biggest Arab country -- Egypt -- depend on Israel and the United States. The Arab states as a whole, irrespective of their political systems and traditional economic relations, have always been unanimous in a practical manner on one thing: The Palestinian Arab people have the right to self-determination and to establish their independent state. Not only this right but also the existence of the Palestinians is being subjected to danger.

But nevertheless, over a period of 2 months of the most barbaric aggression of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, a number of Arab countries have confined themselves to statements of condemnation. During a period of 60 days of the Lebanese war, many bitter, but nevertheless just, words were said by the Palestinians, particularly the PLO leadership, about their Arab brothers who assured the PLO before the aggression of their support. When the heavily armed aggressor attacked, they found only small detachments of the Lebanese nationalist forces and units of Syrian forces on their side.

In this connection, they are wondering everywhere in the world: Could the Arabs not do anything to change events in Lebanon and prevent the aggressor and his protectors from carrying out such adventures? No doubt the Arabs have in their hands many means to resist the conspiracies of imperialism, particularly economic means.

Many U.S. banks are in business because of Arab deposits, which are used for financing the military machine of the United States and Israel. The fuel tanks of Israeli tanks and aircraft are filled with gas that is supplied primarily by Egypt. Large quantities of oil are sent from Arab lands to U.S. tankers that supply U.S. and Israeli industries with fuel. The Arab states also export many other raw materials to states linked to Tel Aviv in one form or another.

Does not all this provide means for bringing strong and concentrated pressure to bear on the protectors of the aggression and those involved in the aggression? But the United States and Israel have depended on the disunity of the Arabs and on the facts that the Arabs' unity of action is precluded by the Iraqi-Iran conflict and the varying attitudes of the other Arab countries toward Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and a number of other Arab countries within the Arab League which U.S. imperialism has been able to infiltrate sufficiently.

Have the U.S.-Isreali hopes justified themselves, I wonder? Yes, regrettably so! But even now it is not yet time to review the final result. Some light will be shed on this issue by the meeting of the Arab leaders, whose convening is being awaited with much interest.

## ACHIEVEMENTS, PLANS DISCUSSED AT SPACE CONFERENCE

### Peaceful Use Urged

LD112242 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Vienna August 11 TASS -- The United Nations second conference on peaceful uses of outer space is under way here. Today it was held under the signboard of the achievements of Soviet cosmonautics.

A report of the Soveit delegation that was delivered by its head, Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Vladimir Kotelnikov attracted much attention of the delegates of the forum. An event of exceptional importance for the whole world happened 25 years ago. A man-made apparatus was first put into an orbit in space, the speaker said. Since that time, the word "sputnik" is used in all the languages of the world and has become the symbol of the new era in mankind's history, the space era.

In connection with the first manned space flight, Yuriy Gagarin's flight in April 1961, the Soviet Union solemnly proclaimed that it regards the victories in space exploration as the achievements not only of its people but also of entire mankind and puts them at the service of all people on earth. These words have not lost their significance to this day, Vladimir Kotelnikov said.

Cosmonautics is now one of the inseparable spheres of our activity, he said. Cosmonautics in the USSR is being used in practice in the communications systems and television, in meteorology, agriculture and forestry, prospecting for minerals, hydrography and navigation.

A vast work for the exploration of planets of the solar system is conducted in the USSR, the speaker said. The recent outstanding example in this sphere is putting on Venus the automatic stations Venus-13 and Venus-14. In near future we are planning an unprecedented flight of automatic planetary stations toward the Halley's comet, the vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences said. Ten countries are taking part in this project.

In this connection the speaker emphasized the fact that over many years the USSR has been conducting mutually advantageous and fruitful cooperation in space exploration with a great number of states belonging to different social and economic systems.

Ten socialist countries are conducting joint work within the framework of the Intercosmos programme. Citizens of each of them already made space flights.

The Intersputnik international organization and system of space communications is developing successfully. It is now ensuring the exchange of various types of information among states of four continents, the speaker said. The USSR's cooperation in space exploration with Austria, India, France and Sweden is implemented on the basis of bilateral agreements. Under the United Nations program the Soviet Union held a number of seminars for developing countries and intends to continue this work.

The Soviet Union, Vladimir Kotelnikov stressed, shares and supports the aims of international cooperation in the space sphere and regards participation in it as one of the main directions of its activity. It highly assessed the role of the United Nations and its bodies in international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space in peaceful purposes.

The USSR declares invariably and consistently in favour of peaceful cooperation of states in outer space and its serving the cause of drawing peoples closer together, improving mutual understanding among them, said the head of the Soviet delegation. He cited in this connection Leonid Brezhnev's widely-known words: "It is essential to see to it in time that outer space is not turned into an arena of confrontation that it is not militarized. I wish to emphasize again that outer space can and must be peaceful and peaceful only".

Pointing out that peaceful outer space is now threatened with the aggressive plans to deploy various types of weapons in near-earth orbits, Vladimir Kotelnikov made a call to the delegates to support the Soviet initiative for the speedy conclusion of a treaty on banning the emplacement of any type of weapons in outer space. To preclude militarization of outer space is an important and humane aim which can be achieved only by joint and persistent efforts of all peaceful states, he said in conclusion.

### U.S. Stance Cited

LD111116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Today the UN conference on the exploration and peaceful use of outer space in Vienna is in its third day. The address by the head of the U.S. delegation, James Beggs, was in sharp contrast to the entire leitmotiv of the conference. He refused to discuss the detrimental effects of the military use of outer space, saying that in the United States opinion the 2-week conference in Vienna is too short for military matters to be raised.

This talk of time shortages looks simply clumsy. Especially in view of the fact that a year ago the Soviet Union proposed a treaty banning the deployment of any kind of weapons in outer space. Washington's refusal to discuss the problem confirms yet again that the administration intends to deploy what it calls defense systems, including laser weapons, in space. Washington is allocating $60 billion for those plans, and the latest flights of the Columbia space shuttle were also used for military purposes.

## PACIFIC COMMUNITY PLAN PROMPTS 'WARINESS'

PM111307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 82 p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article under the rubric "Our Commentaries': "The Barker From Seoul"]

[Text] South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan has put forward a proposal to convene a conference of leaders of 11 Pacific states -- the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and also South Korea -- and to make such summit meetings regular in future. Seoul has unambiguously expressed readiness to act as mediator between the two groups of five (that is, between the developed Pacific states and the ASEAN members) in the cause of creating the notorious "Pacific community."

Another sermon advocating such a regional association was delivered not long ago by Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki in Honolulu. The Japanese monopolies initiated the venture calling for economic integration, the ploy to strengthen their positions in the Pacific. The United States saw this plan as an opportunity to join up the links of its military alliances in the region, and at the same time to make the ASEAN states accomplices in imperialist intrigues.

However, neither the Japanese nor the Americans are willing to act openly as barkers for the "Pacific community." Tokyo is aware that the Asian peoples have not forgotten the crimes of the Japanese militarists -- the creators of the "Great East Asian Coprosperity Sphere." And Washington is aware that the memory of U.S. aggression in Indochina is even resher.

So the role of trail blazer was first assigned to Australia. A nongovernmental seminar was held in Canberra at which it was decided to create a permanent organ -- the "Pacific Community Committee" -- with representatives from the 11 countries named above. After this the U.S. Republican Party, Japan's Liberal Democratic Party, the Australian Liberal Party and the National Party of New Zealand established the "Pacific Democratic League" to elaborate a common policy line on regional problems.

Rapid diplomatic activity took place in the same direction. The present Japanese premier, Suzuki, began his foreign visits with a trip to Southeast Asian countries. It is also apposite to recall the March trip by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger to Tokyo, Seoul and Manila and the April trip by U.S. Vice President Bush to Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand.

Nonetheless, the "Pacific community" idea arouses no enthusiasm in Southeast Asian states, to put it mildly. So now, it seems, having decided to remove the "neocolonialist taint" (since, it is said, it is the region's richer countries that are calling for economic integration), they have passed the role of barker on to Seoul. But that will hardly improve matters. If a puppet dictatorial regime supported by American bayonets starts advertising the "Pacific community," that in itself must create wariness among those whom they are trying to draw into this dubious association.

## DOCUMENTARY EXPOSES WESTERN 'WAR' ON DETENTE

PM111403 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by V. Ostrovskiy: "'Secret War Against Detente'"]

[Text] "The Secret War Against Detente" is the title of a television film by the Ekran creative association which is being repeated on the second all-union channel today.

...Secret agent Helmut (Khoybakh) was crossing the border of Socialist Czechoslovakia for the 21st time. He presented his passport and tourist visa and the border guards raised the barrier for (Khoybakh's) private car. He sighed with relief: Now he could tour the country and determine the position of military units and airfields, collect information about the state of railroads and communications lines and types of antenna -- all this and more was of interest to the West German intelligence officer Schneider who paid generously for this "work." But the "traveling source" (that is the name given in Western intelligence jargon to agents who spy disguised as tourists) was wrong to rejoice -- his trips were being strictly monitored. And the day came when he had to pay for his "journey": (Khoybakh's) valise contained numerous proofs of his crimes, proof gathered over several years....

That is just one of many episodes in the imperialist special services' subversive activity against the socialist countries contained in the documentary "The Secret War Against Detente" (scriptwriter B. Bannov and producer V. Gorbachev).

On the basis of many examples, the filmmakers have succeeded in exposing the intelligence services of the western countries, primarily the CIA.

In particular, the film reveals the dirty methods of the CIA and related Western special services in using tourism for espionage purposes. All those who travel to the socialist countries come under the scrutiny of the intelligence service. And it chooses itself those with whom closer acquaintance should be made. One was Hans (Vakel), an FRG citizen living in Frankfurt-am-Main.

Here is what he told the filmakers: "After I had returned from a trip to the Soviet republic of Kazakhstan where my relatives live, I was visited by two employees of the federal intelligence service. I was asked whom I had met in the Soviet Union, and when and where. Which of my friends in that country was connected with military service? I was asked to give surnames, work places, home addresses and telephone numbers. I was asked which military units my friends could have information about and the types of weapons or military production facilities to which they had access. I had to give a description of their characters and family and material status...."

(Urzel Lorentsen), a former political employee at the NATO headquarters now living in the GDR, addresses viewers from the television screen. In 1968, that is after the failure of the counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia, NATO, (U. Lorentsen) testifies, began to galvanize its subversive actions against People's Poland. It was primarily a case of flagrant interference in the economic life of a sovereign state.

The NATO allies were very eager to use capital investments and credits to the Poles to weaken the Polish economy. Moreover, people's dissatisfaction with the temporary difficulties in the country was encouraged by strenuous propaganda, the indoctrination of the inteligentsia and the pressuring of priets. Through their agents in Poland, the NATO special services incited the counterrevolutionary forces to combat the PZPR. In brief, everything went toward helping the anti-Soviet forces seize power in the state.... Everyone now knows how this perfidious calculation by the Western special services and their inspirers ended.

Viewers can also learn, for instance, how the United States and the FRG created a secret center to use phony information about the mythical military threat from the East to intimidate... whom do you think? The governments of the other NATO countries! These are the dirty means by which they are forced to increase their already enormous arms expenditure. Bundeswehr officer (Erkhard Mueller), now living in the GDR, worked at this center, he revealed the mechanism of the creation of the latest falsehood according to which there are not one but two Soviet naval infantry regiments in the Baltic Sea region....

As a whole, The documentary film from the Ekran association recalls yet again that a secret war against detente has been waged since the signing of the Helsinki accords. The aim of this secret war is to prepare overt aggression against the socialist countries. That, the film asserts, is why Washington is dragging sophisticated nuclear missiles, neutron bombs and chemical weapons into Europe.... The film calls for political vigilance.

## CORRESPONDENT VIEWS U.S. ARMS SUPPLIES WORLDWIDE

LD111744 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutjy reports:

On the screen of the television set are sophisticated American fighter bombers "F-16" booming in the skies of Beirut, dropping their death-carrying load on apartment blocks of the city, killing innocent victims of the Israeli aggression. Another item in the television news programme shows what is going on at a distance of thousands of kilometres from the Middle East -- in El Salvador. Cut-throats briskly jumping out of American helicopters are mopping up the countryside, showering everything around them from the American automatic rifles 'M-16'.... Hardly a day passes without American death-carrying weapons being the main features in the news programs of some or other television company.

As was pointed out in the special directive signed by President Reagan on July 8, 1981 the United States regards arms supplies abroad as an "inseparable component part of its foreign policy." Following that miltaristic directive, Washington has stepped up the sale of deathcarrying weapons to an unprecedented scale. As the hearings in Senate on this issue were told by State Department adviser James Buckley, the main criterion in deciding upon the value and character of arms supplies in Washington's strategic interests, access of the USA to the most important sources of strategic raw materials.

According to the figures of the Defence Information Centre, in the current fiscal year alone, Washington is to supply its allies and puppets with weapons worth more than 30 billion dollars. Nearly a half of all supplies will be channelled to the Middle East, where the situation is extremely tense as it is.

Washington's main base in that area has long been the brigand Zionist clique of Israel, military aid to which for the 1983 fiscal year is to be 1.7 billion dollars. The aggressors will get the sophisticated fighter aircraft "F-15" and "F-16", mortars, artillery, tanks, personnel armoured carriers and munitions. Other Washington's allies in the Middle East have also been given due attention. In repayment for loyalty to the separate Camp David deal Egypt will get from the USA 1.3 billion dollars worth of weapons. Turkey is appropriated military aid worth 400 million dollars for a strengthening of the NATO's southern flank.

Washington's principal client in south west Asia is Pakistan, which has been turned by the USA not only into a strategic stronghold of American interests in the region, but also into a bridgehead for waging an undeclared war against the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Ziaul Haq regime is to receive within the framework of the five year plan for "economic cooperation" between Washington and Islamabad American weapons worth nearly 3.2 billion dollars. The Reagan administration is also stepping up arms supplies to South Korea, in whose territory a 40 thousand strong American expedition corps is stationed. The dictatorial Seoul regime is to receive in the 1983 fiscal year 280 million dollars worth of miscellaneous American weapons.

American arms supplies to the dictatorial regime in Central America serve towards suppression of the mounting national-liberation movement. The United States is to earmark for them 433 million dollars in the 1983 fiscal year; 166 million dollars are to be granted to the Salvadorean clique.

## 'UTTER BANKRUPTCY' OF REAGAN'S ECONOMIC POLICY

LD112000 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 11 TASS -- President of the United States Ronald Reagan testified again to utter bankruptcy of his economic policy. Violating his election promises he confirmed the intention to raise the taxes by 99 billion dollars within the next three years.

Speaking in Billings, Montana, Reagan tried to justify this measure by the need to cut the huge deficit of the state budget which surpassed 100 billion dollars because of inordinate military allocations.

As is known, when the present administration came into office it proclaimed the lowering of taxes as one of the main directions of its economic policy. A bill considerably lowering the taxation on huge industrial corporations was adopted last year. In the opinion of the White House this was to promote the envigoration of the economy. But these hopes did not come true. The ordinary Americans will now have to pay for the failures of the government's economic policy. They will shoulder the main burden of the additional taxation.

## LEGISLATORS OPPOSE REAGAN'S ECONOMIC 'DIKTAT'

LD111934 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1133 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Washington, 11 Aug (TASS) -- Increasing numbers of American legislators are coming out against the policy of economic diktat which the Reagan administration is trying to conduct in relation to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

House of Representatives, the U.S. Congress, approved by an overwhelming majority a draft bill proposed by Congressmen P. Findley and D. Bonker aimed at lifting the White House ban on deliveries of U.S. equipment for the construction pf the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. The administration's discriminatory measures against the USSR have failed, declared P. Findley. The measures boomeranged against American interests at a time when the Soviet Union did not suffer at all, having concluded agreements on supplies of equipment with West European countries. The administration's efforts to dictate its will to the USSR has only led to American companies losing beneficial orders, he stressed.

Commenting on the Foreign Relations Committee's decision, local observers call it "a slap in the face for the administration" and stress that it visibly reflects growing dissatisfaction of legislators with the Reagan government's foreign policy course.

Meanwhile, the administration continues to work on the legislators and to exert pressure on the United States' West Europen allies. At a hearing of one of the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee's subcommittees, administration officials threatened the West European allies which refused to join the U.S. embargo on deliveries of equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. As T. Niles, deputy assistant of the U.S. secretary of state said, the administration is examining the question of taking "sanctions" against a number of firms in Britain, the FRG and Italy. Among other things, he said, it is a matter of such measures as refusal to grant U.S. licenses, large fines, and others.

Yet another high-ranking administration official, deputy assistant to the secretary of state J. Scanlon, brazenly stated that official Washington aims to delay by any means the construction of the gas pipeline.

The administration's adventurist position in relation to the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline has caused sharp criticism from legislators attending the hearings. Although the administration does not admit it (?publicly), it has unleashed an undeclared economic war against the Soviet Union, said Congressman B. Shamansky.

## IZVESTIYA DECRIES USICA'S PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

PM111249 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 9 August 1982 morning edition carries on page 5 a 1,400-word article entitled "Firebrands" by G. Alov. The article concentrates on the "psychological warfare" conducted by the U.S. International Communication Agency [ICA] against the socialist and developing countries. Alov describes ICA cooperation with the U.S. State Department, the Pentagon, the CIA and NATO countries' special services directed against Poland in particular. Alov concludes by asserting that the ICA's actions are contributing to "preparing the world for nuclear war."

U.S.-CANADIAN RELATIONS 'NEVER SO BAD'

PM111025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Palladin "International Commentary:" "Rejecting Diktat;" from the "World Today" feature compiled by R. Tuchnin]

[Text] Washington -- In the wake of FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt and British Foreign Secretary F. Pym, the United States has been visited by M. MacGuigan, head of the Canadian foreign policy department. The purpose of his trip was defined modestly -- to introduce himself to the new secretary of state, although in fact the Canadian side attached by no means formal significance to their meeting. For according to the Washington POST, "never before have bilateral relations between Ottawa and Washington been so bad."

The two North American neighbors are now divided by contradictions and disagreements on many fronts: on questions of trade and the economy, environmental protection, energy and fishing. And this when both countries are closely linked by a multitude of diverse ties ranging from cultural to commercial. Suffice it to say that in 1980, the trade turnover between the United States and Canada exceeded $100 billion.

The two states' interdependence is as obvious as it is disproportionate. For the land of the maple leaf, at any rate, it has developed into profound dependence on its southern neighbor. The Canadians even have a saying about this: "The Americans have only to sneeze, and we catch pneumonia." Sinking into the abyss of the profoundest crisis in the postwar period, the United States is dragging its neighbor down with it.

"The Canadian economy is going to the bottom," the Washington POST sounds the death kneil. By the end of the year, industrial production there is expected to fall 3.5 percent and the level of unemployement to rise to 12 percent of the able-bodied population. Canada is also outstripping its partner -- not somewhat but threefold! -- in terms of the rate of which small and medium employers are being ruined. Even the Dome Petroleum Company, which headed the campaign announced by the Trudeau government to buy back the national oil riches from American monopolies, is on the verge of bankruptcy.

However timid Ottawa's attempts to free itself from the all-pervasive influence of the Americans may be, they are not to the liking of the U.S. ruling circles. Through the medium of "big business" and Congress, Washington has brought various penalties to bear on Canada, which have given the Toronto STAR grounds for this conclusion: "The Reagan administration, which has already done more than any other in U.S. history to undermine the traditional relationship with our country, is denying Canada the right to defend its own interests."

Not that Ottawa's concern at the state of bilateral relations was the only reason for MacGuigan's trip to Washington. P. Trudeau's government, as Canada's foreign secretary clearly stated at a press conference after his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, is alarmed at the general policy of the White House in the international arena. Thus, Ottawa shares the wish of all our planet's sober-minded people to see progress at the Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms. The Canadians are especially concerned at Washington's foolhardy desire to make its allies join in the economic war against the USSR.

Canada's leaders perceive this both as the chief reason for the present discord within NATO and as an encroachment upon their own trading interests. It was not for nothing that even before arriving in the United States MacGuigan called the "sanctions" announced by Reagan "an unacceptable attempt to apply American laws outside the United States" -- for Canada itself has encountered similar attempts in the recent past.

## PRAVDA ON PRC-BACKED SUBVERSION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

PM101419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by D. Kosyrev under the rubric "International Notes:" "Smiles and Acts of Subversion"]

[Text] When Burmese Foreign Minister Chit Hliang visited Beijing recently, where he was received at the highest level, he was told a great deal about the "longstanding friendly and fraternal" relations between China and Burma. The minister was also told that the Asian countries must "strengthen their unity, fulfilling their international duty in the interests of defending peace in Asia." This is one of numerous meetings Beijing has been recently organizing with representatives of the developing countries of Asia and, indeed, other parts of the world. The main thesis the Chinese side puts forward at these meetings is "the need to strengthen the PRC's cooperation with the Third World countries." For the sake of its old claims in behalf of leading the "Third World," that is, the developing countries, Beijing has sometimes even ostentatiously criticized the United States and other Western powers.

But this campaign conceals instances of Beijing's flagrant interference in the affairs of developing countries, particularly neighboring ones, and instances of China's collusion with imperialism. Sino-Burmese relations are a graphic example. Both sides at the talks knew that the Chinese side's "friendly" speeches and the Burmese minister's courteous replies concealed the jungle war against Rangoon Beijing has been waging for more than a decade now.

Pro-Chinese armed groupings are operating in a number of countries not far from China -- in Malaysia, Thailand, India and so forth. In Burma, the struggle against this threat has been attended by considerable difficulties for the simple reason that that country has a common border with the PRC. Some 12,000 armed rebels are now operating on the territory of Burma itself, controlling vast regions of the Shan Plateau in the east of country. And it is not only a question of warfare in mountain forests and jungles. The pro-Beijing saboteurs are able to take refuge on the other side of the border with China, where they operate a whole network of training bases and camps and where Chinese instructors and material and military aid await them.

In addition to aid, these detachments have one further constant source of revenue: narcotics. The detachments' zone of operation is in the Burmese sector of the so-called "Golden Triangle" -- a vast region at the junction of several Southeast Asian states where enormous opium poppy harvests are grown. Other Burmese antigovernment groupings, mainly those of a feudal-separatist nature, and private detachments of drug traffickers also operate there.

Beijing has been stoking the smoldering embers in Burma's unsettled eastern region with far-reaching political aims. The main role of the saboteurs is to serve as a tool for bringing pressure to bear on the Burmese Government and pushing Rangoon to support Beijing's course of struggle against the three fraternal states of Indochina.

Considerable significance is also attached to the position of the regions controlled by pro-Chinese detachments. Thus the Hong Kong journal FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reports that these detachments are now "opening up" a route from China's Yunnan Province via Burma and Thailand, where local pro-Chinese saboteurs can take over. The ultimate objective of this route is deliveries of weapons and material for the Pol Potites and other anti-Kampuchean groups.

Beijing is not alone in trying to involve Rangoon in its subversive activity against the Indochina countries. Washington's heightened interest in Burma has been attracting attention recently. J. Holdridge, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, visited Rangoon recently, the third visit to Burma by a high-ranking U.S. representative this year. The U.S. visitors are following the methods used in neighboring Southeast Asian states and other parts of the world.

First come the arms deliveries and the loans (this was in particular what Holdridge discussed in Rangoon), and then usually the attempts to establish closer military-political relations. We know why Washington is interested in the states of Southeast Asia, and in Burma in particular: it wants to turn these countries into junior partners in its global militarist schemes in Southeast Asia and in the struggle against the fraternal Indochina countries. Incidentally the policies of Washington and Beijing are developing in the same direction here.

Smiles and acts of sabotage, assurances of friendship and crude pressure -- those are the methods with which Beijing, in conjunction with Washington, is trying to involve the developing countries in its hegemonist policy.

## RPP: PRC WANTS TOUGHER U.S. LINE AGAINST USSR

OW111121 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] China's RENMIN RIBAO carried an article analyzing U.S. foreign policy. Dear listeners, I wish to discuss part of this RENMIN RIBAO article related to the Reagan administration's policy toward the Soviet Union. The author of the RENMIN RIBAO article holds that Reagan's policy is inconsistent and not very effective and that the United States should take a tougher line and give tit for tat in dealing with the Soviet Union. The author considers Washington's policy, such as approving grain sales to the Soviet Union, as a slackening of vigilance against the Soviet Union.

What does the article imply? I think that this kind of attitude proves that the Deng Xiaoping clique is going even farther than the bellicose elements in the United States. Those bellicose elements have openly advocated an all-out and unreserved restoration of the cold war. Please, take note of this: Washington is currently pushing a very dangerous policy but Beijing wants the U.S. ruling clique to take an even tougher policy toward the Soviet Union.

West Germany's FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG not long ago said that Reagan apparently wants to create a situation in which mankind is more seriously threatened by a nuclear war. This situation has made people in Europe and other parts of the world feel uneasy. Let us look at the actual behavior of the United States in the extremely critical field of nuclear armament. The present leaders of the White House want to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, go all out to increase nuclear weapons, improve the quality of nuclear weapons and draw the West European countries to its side in the dangerous nuclear arms race. Of course, this kind of openly bellicose policy has been resolutely condemned by millions of people in the world, including the Chinese people.

Washington has attempted to obstruct the economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the West European countries in the development of natural gas. What has been the outcome? The West European countries have resolutely rejected Reagan's blackmail and considered it wanton interference in their internal affairs. West European newspapers, including bourgeois newspapers, have called Washington's action part of an adventurist policy that fundamentally contradicts peace and detente.

Judging from the RENMIN RIBAO article, we can see that the Chinese leaders want Reagan to take more aggressive action in dealing with the Soviet Union. Their stand proves that the leaders in Beijing are pushing a very dangerous policy. Their activities run totally counter to the wishes of the people of the whole world, including the Chinese people.

## MOSCOW TV VIEWS PRC DESIGNS ON 'INDIAN LANDS'

LD111752 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 10 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] I would like you to look at this map. The thicker line in the northernmost corner of India outlines the territory of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir, which is occupied by Pakistan. Lately, Beijing has also been trying to lay its hands on these lands in the extreme north of India. According to the Delhi newspaper (TRIBUNE), the Chinese have covered the mountainous region of Hunza, which is located in this territory, with a network of military camps. The newspaper reminds readers that posters have recently appeared in which China makes open claims on Indian lands now occupied by Pakistan. In this connection, the (TRIBUNE) expresses the opinion that the main aim for increasing Chinese military presence in that region is the gradual annexation of that area and adjoining territories.

For a long time, the Indian press has been drawing attention to the fact that for many years Beijing has been gradually consolidating itself on that part of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan. According to the agreement concluded with Islamabad in 1963, China received over 5,000 square kilometers of that territory. Chinese military units completely control the strategic Karkoram highway that crosses the state and which was built with Chinese aid. It is known that consignments of weapons marked "Made in China" are being transported along this highway. The weapons are intended for equipping both the Pakistan Army as well as the gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries entrenched on Pakistan territory. China has set up ammunition and fuel depots as well as missile sites along the highway.

Active construction of large military projects, including air force bases, is being conducted on Indian lands occupied by Pakistan with the aid of Chinese specialists. Quite justifiably, this creeping intervention by Beijing is being evaluated in India as clear proof of its intentions to create a fortified bridgehead in the region for increasing interference in the internal affairs of neighboring states.

## CHEYSSON'S BEIJING REMARKS ON INDOCHINA CITED

PM101505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] Beijing, 6 Aug (TASS) -- French External Relations Minister C. Cheysson has been here on a visit. During his meetings and talks with Chinese leaders, a wide range of international topics and bilateral relations were discussed.

To judge from reports, the French minister stated that his government will maintain its contacts with Vietnam, noting that these relations may prove useful in the future. He also explained that for the French public there can be no question of France supporting the Pol Potites, to whom Beijing is rendering material and diplomatic support. France, he added, has no intention of supporting the "Coalition Government" which, as is well known, has been cobbled together by the Chinese out of the ringleaders of the Khmer emigre reaction, including Pol Potites.

## TASS VIEWS AIMS OF U.S.-JAPAN NAVAL EXERCISES

LD111942 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1226 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Aug (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports:

Joint American-Japanese naval maneuvers on a very large scale began today off the northwestern coast of the Japanese island of Honshu. They will be conducted for 5 days over a sea area of 50,000 square km and will involve the American strike aircraft carrier Midway, destroyers, submarines and aircraft of the U.S. 7th Fleet and ships of the Japanese Navy. The Japanese Defense Agency has announced that the navies of the two countries will in the first phase practice "repulsing attacks by enemy submarines" on maritime routes.

These latest militarist "games" of the Pentagon and Japanese Defense Agency are being held against the background of a marked increase in the aggressive orientation of the dangerous alliance between Washington and Tokyo and show that Japan's ruling circles are attempting to tie their country even more closely to the militarist strategy of the United States. In the view of local observers, the operations being practiced in the course of the maneuvers are essentially preparations for the Japanese navy to undertake combat actions against maritime routes over an extensive area of the Pacific Ocean.

Washington is continually attempting to shift onto the Japanese armed forces some of the gendarme functions of the U.S. 7th Fleet in this region. A buildup of the Japanese navy and an expansion of its operational potential will be one of the main points of discussion at the talks opening tomorrow between the Defense Agency leadership and U.S. Navy Secretary Lehman, who is making an inspection tour of American bases in the Pacific Ocean basin.

This provocative bustle being undertaken by the U.S. and Japanese military is arousing angry protests from the Japanese public. An immediate cessation of the maneuvers has been demanded by the participants in mass meetings that have taken place in major towns of Akita Prefecture on the island of Honshu. Speaking at these meetings, representatives of democratic organizations have described the joint Japanese-American naval maneuvers as an open challenge to peace-loving efforts of the people of Japan.

## JAPANESE URGED TO UNDERSTAND USSR PEACE POLICY

PM110831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 82 p 4

[Special correspondent N. Prozhogin report: "Leafing Through a Hiroshima Album"]

[Excerpt] Hiroshima, Moscow -- Takesi Araki [mayor of Horoshima], talking with us, said he wants "the United States and the Soviet Union to understand the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and make their contribution to the cause of preserving peace." Turning to us, he added: "I ask you, on behalf of the city's inhabitants, to write about that." He then offered the reservation that he is "not well versed in foreign policy."

Perhaps the mayor believes his post obliges him to maintain an "equal distance". Whatever the case, it is hardly a question of lack of information.

Last year, when the Soviet Union submitted to the UN General Assembly a proposal on declaring the first use of nuclear weapons to be the gravest crime against mankind, and the majority of the members of that organization -- the most representative world organization -- supported the proposal and also adopted, again on the USSR's initiative, a resolution on banning the production of neutron weapons, there were some states -- Japan among them -- whose governments came out against these humane proposals.

In the spring of this year the press published L.I. Brezhnev's answer to the Japanese writers who originated an appeal against nuclear war. "Together with you, I resolutely condemn the mad ideas concerning the permissibility of using nuclear weapons, if only for 'limited' purposes," the answer said. "Only naive people who are remote from reality can suppose that the flames of thermonuclear catastrophe will not scorch their house with their lethal fire provided that house is far away from the source of the conflagration."

Since then our country has put forward new peace initiatives and pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. And again there are statesmen who try to minimize the importance of this unprecedented international action. They include Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi, who, of course, cannot be suspected of naivety. So it must be supposed unfortunately that in the land of Hiroshima there are circles that ignore its lessons.

Returning to the wish expressed by the mayor of Hiroshima, I would like to believe that more and more of the inhabitants of that long-suffering city -- and not only they -- will learn the truth about the real aspirations of our people and country. The Soviet peace initiatives are multiplying at a time when U.S. leading figures, supported by some of their allies, under cover of the "Soviet threat" myth, which they themselves created, are whipping up the arms race and at the same time cynically blackmailing the world with the threat of nuclear war.

## S. KOREA SENTENCES ANTI-U.S. ARSONISTS

SK120355 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] In South Korea today two young persons were sentenced to death and two others to life imprisonment on charges of burning the U.S. cultural center in Pusan. In March, another two persons were sentenced to long-term imprisonment on charges of attacking a U.S. cultural center. During the trial they said that by means of their action they had tried to express their protest against U.S. support for the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime.

The so-called U.S. cultural center has been the stronghold of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in South Korea.

## PRAVDA HOSTS DPRK PARTY NEWSPAPER DELEGATION

PM061041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 82 p 4

[Own information report: "PRAVDA's Guests"]

[Text] A delegation of the newspaper NODONG SINMUN (Korean Workers Party) headed by Comrade (?Cha Un-kil), deputy chief editor, has visited the Soviet Union at the PRAVDA editorial office's invitation. The guests toured the Soviet land. In addition to Moscow, they visited the Kirgiz SSR and the Uzbek SSR and Izhanskaya Oblast. The guests familiarized themselves with PRAVDA's work experience, visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and hydroelectric power stations and met with party and economic leaders, plant and rural workers and regional newspaper journalists.

The delegation was received by CPSU Central Committee Secretary K.V. Rusakov. The guests have left for home.

## PRAVDA ON SOVIET AID TO MONGOLIAN FLOOD VICTIMS

PM101507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "For Flood Victims"]

[Text] The Union of Societies of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent of the USSR has decided to render free aid to the Mongolian population that has suffered from floods. In the next few days a special Aeroflot flight will deliver medical supplies, clothing and children's food to the Mongolian Red Cross Society.

## DRA COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION ON DEVELOPMENT

PM100947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Kabul (TASS) -- A regular session of the DRA Council of Ministers has been held in Kabul. It was devoted to the fulfillment of the plan for the country's socioeconomic development for the first quarter of the current Afghan year, which began 21 March, and to the discussion and approval of a number of laws and addenda to them.

The session was addressed by K.A. Abawi, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee. He stressed that despite the damage inflicted on the country by the intrigues of the counterrevolution, the development plan for the period under review has been successfully fulfilled and last year's figures exceeded. DRA Finance Minister Abdol Wakil delivered a report on the status of the state budget.

The same session adopted an addendum to the law on military service which, the newspaper HEYWAD stresses, is aimed at strengthening the DRA Armed Forces.

S.A. Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, delivered a report at the session on the tasks of the organs of state power in light of the decisions of the Ninth PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee plenum.

### Keshtmand Address

PM101307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "DRA Council of Ministers Session"]

[Text] Kabul, 3 Aug -- The recent ninth enlarged plenum of the PDPA Central Committee is of tremendous significance to the whole party, the state and all working people of revolutionary Afghanistan, Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, declared on delivering the report at a session of the DRA Council of Ministers.

The establishment and strengthening of state people's power, S.A. Keshtmand emphasized, and the satisfaction of the aspirations of the country's working people are the chief means and method of work among the working people.

S.A. Keshtmand expressed sincere gratitude to the socialist community countries, primarily the Soviet Union, for the disinterested international assistance being given Afghanistan. In addition to the efficient utilization of internal resources, the economic aid of the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, plays a tremendous role in our country's economic development and in raising the working people's standard of living. The Soviet Union's tremendous, comprehensive assistance, he pointed out, represents the basis for successes in the socioeconomic development of revolutionary Afghanistan.

The peace-loving policy being pursued by the Soviet Union enjoys the broad support of all the world's progressive forces and guarantees the preservation of peace throughout the world. The initiatives and proposals advanced by the Soviet Union are the basis and source of inspiration for all peace-loving forces in the cause of the struggle for peace, he emphasized.

## MEETING OF TRIBAL CHIEFS HELD IN KABUL

LD110930 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Kabul August 11 TASS -- A meeting of elders and chiefs of nomadic tribes took place in the capital of Afghanistan. It elected tribal representatives to the Ministry for the Affairs of the Nationalities and Tribes of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Speaking at the meeting Sulayman Laeq, minister for the affairs of nationalities and tribes of the DRA, stressed that the party and government of the DRA have always striven to settle problems together with all tribes and nationalities living in the territory of Afghanistan in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity. The Afghan minister stressed that the nomadic tribes are free to choose places of residence and may enjoy all the material and cultural amenities of present-day life. He urged the elders and the chiefs of nomadic tribes to rebut the lying propaganda of the enemies of the April Revolution and to make their contribution to the development and prosperity of Afghanistan.

On behalf of the Higher Council of Ulemas and the clergy of the DRA the meeting was addressed by Mulawi ('Ashequllah). He denounced the subversive actions carried out in the territory of Afghanistan by counterrevolutionary elements and urged the Moslems of his country to discharge their historical and national duty -- to ensure peace and to help the organs of people's power to establish conditions of security in the coutry.

## DRA COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER DEPARTS TASHKENT

GF111258 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of communications, left Tashkent for Kabul on 10 August. During his stay in our republic, Mohammad Aslam Watanjar visited communications factories and acquainted himself with the efforts being made to train experts in the field of communications. Regarding his acquaintance with the Uzbek SSR, Mohammad Aslam Watanjar said the following: I have been greatly influenced by the Soviet people's meetings in support of peace. In the Uzbek SSR, I have observed the incredible results of socialism in the lives of the Soviet peoples. The establishment of a new life in Uzbek SSR is undoubtedly very useful for the numerous contries which have achieved independence, particularly for Afghanistan.

## AFGHAN EMIGRES INVOLVED IN NARCOTICS, TERRORISM

PM111411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "Smugglers and Aggressors: Afghan Counterrevolutionaries' Excesses"]

[Text] Ankara, 8 Aug -- International bands of gangsters engaged in smuggling narcotics from South Asia make wide use of the Afghan emigre rabble entrenched in Iran and Pakistan in the guise of "fighters for Islam." An investigation carred out by the Iranian authorities in the cities of Mashhad, Zabol and Zahedan showed that Afghan emigre settlements have become transshipment points for the transportation of narcotics, foreign currency and valuables to the West. Large consignments of firearms used by the emigres for carrying out robberies among the local population have also been confiscated in these places. In just over a year the Iranian authorities have been forced to arrest more than 500 Afghan smugglers guilty of the illegal transport and possession of narcotics, as well as acts of violence and robberies.

The picture is approximately the same in Pakistan. In May-July of this year, the police of Karachi, Lahore, Quetta and Peshawar conducted a series of raids in quarters where "Afghan refugees" had settled and were literally terrorizing local inhabitants. As a result, not only narcotics but also valuables and large sums of currency which they had "obtained" by robbing stores, banks and local citizens were seized. In the houses where the leaders of emigre clerical organizations lived, forged Turkish, Iranian, Indian and Kuwaiti passports and other documents were discovered.

## Tashkent Comment

GF111734 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Robbers Disguised as Craftsmen"]

[Text] A clash has taken place in northern Pakistan between the members of the Islamic Movement party and bands of [Afghan] robbers. Heavy artillery was also used in the course of the clashes. This resulted in the death and wounding of dozens of people. Among the victims were members of the peace-loving people. Regrettably, this clash is only one of many similar incidents. The Afghan craftsmen [sanatkarlar], that is to say, the robbers in [words indistinct] groups, who have been described as Islamic fighters are [words indistinct].

The robbers make use of every opportunity to add to their wealth. The even are stealing the animals of the Pakistani people and selling them in the market. They are also raiding (?farms) and plundering the property of peaceful people. Furthermore, they are selling [word indistinct] girls to harems in the Gulf countries. (?They are engaged in the trade of poisionous substances, arms and hundreds of thousands of [words indistinct]. During May and June, officials in Pakistan conducted a series of searches in Karachi, Lahore, [name indistinct] and Peshawar. It is common knowledge that numerous families of the Afghan fugitives are residing in these cities. The searches by the Pakistan officials resulted in the confiscation of illegal goods, [word indistinct] and a large quantity of (?arms). The robbers, who are being described as Afghan craftsmen and Islamic fighters, collected the confiscated material from shops. In fact, they came in possession of them by plundering people's property. Meanwhile, forged Iranian, Chinese and Kuwaiti passports and other documents were found in the (?houses) occupied by the leaders of the bands of robbers. [passage indistinct]

On the other hand, with the help of a number of people, bands of robbers have also been organized in Iran against Afghanistan. (?According to officials in Mashhad, Zabol and Zahedan, the bands of robbers who pretend to be craftsmen are plundering the people and [words indistinct]. Large quantities of arms have been confiscated from the robbers. These arms were used to create confusion among the peace-loving people. Overall, Iranian officials were compelled to (?arrest) more than 500 Afghan counterrevolutionaries in just one year. They were convicted of theft and for possession of (?narcotics).

The activities of the so-called Afghan craftsmen (?seem to have become interesting to a number of circles) in the West. In fact, a number of moviemakers have decided to make a film on the struggle being waged by the Afghan mujahidin. A number of the rebels (?have been employed in this respect) on the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan. This state of affairs has proved that (?the ruffians have misled the moviemakers). Whatever the French filmmakers may think, they are ruffians and not craftsmen. A robber is always a robber. They are only interested in adding to their wealth. This is why they are endeavoring to steal from both the Pakistani and the Iranian peoples. They are stealing from shops and mosques. Furthermore, they are engaged in seizing the aid the Afghan Refugees Relief Committee makes available for needy Afghans.

## PRAVDA SERIES ON OPERATION AGAINST AFGHAN REBELS

PM111529 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3, 5 and 8 August 1982 carries on page 6 of each edition articles of approximately 2,000 words each entitled "In the Valley of the Five Lions" by special correspondent Rear Admiral T. Gaydar. The articles focus on an operation by DRA Armed Forces against rebel gangs under the general leadership of (Akhmed Shah) in the Panjsher region linking the Salang Pass with Pakistan. Gaydar's articles give an account of Soviet troops' activity in disarming mines as the DRA forces advanced and of the changes in peasant life resulting from the government's land reforms and other measures. Gaydar notes the capture of foreign-made weapons from rebels as the Panjsher operation draws to a successful conclusion.

## THAI GENERAL VISITS U.S.; MILITARY TIES EXPANDED

LD111604 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 11 Aug 82

["In the Interests of the Pentagon" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The commander-in-chief of Thailand's Armed Forces General Saiyut Koetphon is just back from a visit to the United States. In a brief statement at Bangkok airport he said that questions of further expanding military ties with the United States were the main theme of his talks in Washington. This expansion of cooperation between the military establishments of the two countries will take place both along the line of increasing American military deliveries to Thailand and along the line of training Thai military personnel by American instructors. Thus, as it was said by the Thai commander-in-chief, already this month a group of American military experts will arrive in Bangkok to fit out the Thai Navy with Harpoon rocket systems that have been promised by the United States.

Thailand will get new American military credits to the sum of 91 million dollars to purchase American military hardware. Besides, and this causes the greater concern, the United States, as it was stated by General Saiyut Koetphon, has assured Thailand of getting massive American support "in the event of an external invasion."

The results of the visit to Washington by the Thai commander-in-chief are new evidence of the desire of the United States to regain its positions in Southeast Asia. Extensive military aid to a number of states of the region is one of the principal means of attaining this aim. As is known, during the aggression in Indo-China the Pentagon made extensive use of Thai air bases. Taking place now is the process of revival of American military presence in Thailand. It is being accompanied by a militarisation of the country. Suffice it to say that during the past five years Thailand has almost doubled its military expenditures.

The Pol-Potists and other Khmer counter-revolutionaries who are being used for subversive actions against the People's Republic of Kampuchea have entrenched themselves on Thai territory. Thailand's border with Kampuchea has become a dangerous seat of tension. Kampuchea and the contingent of Vietnamese troops stationed there pose no threat whatsoever to the security of Thailand.

As the Vietnamese and Kampuchean leaders have already stressed many times, it will be possible to withdraw these troops if Thai territory is not used for giving assistance to the Pol-Potists, if the latter are disarmed and deprived of the possibility to wage their "undeclared war" against the Kampuchean people. Demonstrating good will, Vietnam withdrew a part of its troops in July.

It was already two years ago, in the summer of 1980, that Phnom Penh offered Bangkok to form a demilitarised zone along both sides of the Kampuchean-Thai border. Bangkok did not agree to this. As to Washington, capitalising on the border clashes that were provoked at the time by the Pol-Potists, it started airlifting large consignments of armaments to Thailand. Now, too, as the Indochinese neighbours of Thailand have come out with a new important peace initiative, Washington is again talking about some "threat" to Thailand, obviously striving for purposes of confrontation to sustain the existing seat of tension.

## BREZHNEV, HONECKER CONFER IN CRIMEA 11 AUGUST

LD111516 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- A meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SUPG] Erich Honecker, president of the State Council of the GDR, who is in the Soviet Union on a rest, was held in the Crimea on August 11. Taking part in the meeting were member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko.

On exchanging information on the internal development of both countries, Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker concentrated attention on questions of deepening cooperation between the CPSU and the SUPG, the USSR and the GDR on all directions of mutual ties.

The close friendship of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic is a reliable earnest of further successes in solving the tasks of socialist and communist construction. It is an influential factor of political stability in the European Continent.

The economic cooperation between the two countries is confidently developing. Work is specialising production and co-production in such fields as microelectronics, manufacture of robots and chemistry has been noticeably advanced. In the coming years, together with the other interested socialist countries, the USSR and the GDR intend to concentrate their efforts still further on the development of science and technology, the introduction of modern technology in industrial and agricultural production.

Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker noted that the world situation remains disquieting and alarming. The U.S. administration has all but proclaimed a "crusade" against the socialist community. There are acts of ideological subversion and "psychological warfare," trade sanctions and a further intensification of the arms race, destruction of treaty ties and rejection of a constructive dialogue. By relying on force the United States leaders hope to dominate the international scene, to arbitarily dictate their will to other countries and peoples.

It is not surprising that the belligerent course of the American Government is giving rise to growing concern of responsible political circles in the world, including in the United States itself. Considerable public forces throughout the world are resolutely opposing this course that is imbued with militarism and chauvinism.

The development of the international situation depends in many ways on how relations will form between European states belonging to different social systems. Europe became the cradle of detente and it can impart new strong and stable impulses to this process.

In the opinion of the sides the FRG could play a more tangible role in the solution of problems of European security. Its goodneighbourly relations with socialist countries are dangerously threatened by the intentions to deploy hundreds of new American missiles on West German soil. Only the confirmation and expansion of forms of peaceful cooperation, only the road of Helsinki lead to tranquil and fruitful relations between the socialist and capitalist states of Europe. The USSR and the GDR firmly come out for this. Detente should develop without breakdowns acquiring an all-embracing nature and the broadest geography.

The Soviet Union is working persistently to ensure success of the talks with the United States on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and strategic arms in general.

The Soviet proposals at these talks open up a real possibility of a considerable reduction of arms. The Soviet Union confirms its readiness to free Europe of all types of nuclear arms -- that is, for a genuine zero option. The GDR fully solidarises with the USSR's constructive approach to questions of disarmament.

The USSR and the GDR express solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine, with Syria, Lebanon, with all victims of Israel's aggression which has the direct support and connivance of Washington. The aggressor must be called to account and made to fulfil the decisions of the United Nations Security Council.

It was unanimously noted that, alas, the foreign policy of the PRC is still directed against the common interests of the socialist community. China is showing no signs of being interested in normalising relations with socialist countries. The USSR and the GDR are drawing the proper conclusions from this. Meantime China's departure from hegemonistic aims in policy could create preconditions for the PRC's effective participation in the struggle against the military threat, for the strengthening of universal peace and would accord with the vital interests of the Chinese people itself.

The meeting of Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker passed in a fraternal atmosphere and was charasterised by identity of views on all questions under discussion.

Taking part in the meeting was the assistant of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Baltov. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 11 August, in an idential report on the meeting, adds as a participant: Mahlov, deputy chief of a department of the SED Central Committee.]

## PRAVDA CITES CPCZ ON CRIMEA TALKS, CSSR TIES

PM101625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague, 6 Aug -- The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has examined and highly assessed the results of the friendly meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. The meeting once again convincingly demonstrated the indestructible unity of the two fraternal countries' communist parties and peoples and their fully unity of views, says the official announcement published here.

The present meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak which took place following the visit to the Soviet Union by the Czechoslovak party and state delegation, is an important new impetus in the further intensification of the friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR. This firm and immutable political line of the CPSU and our socialist state accords with the vital interests of the peoples of the CSSR.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium pointed in particular to the need for new steps on the path of the two countries' economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

At a time when the U.S. imperialist circles are stepping up political and economic pressure on the USSR and the other socialist countries, it is increasingly important to further intensify socialist economic integration and economic ties within the framework of the socialist community. On this plane, the CPCZ Central Committee considers the forthcoming summit conference on economic questions to be exceptionally important and topical.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium fully concurs with the description of the present dangerous development of international events, the reason for which lies in the adventurist actions of a U.S. administration seeking to weaken the Warsaw Pact states and change the existing approximate balance of military forces in its favor.

The Czechoslovak people indignantly denounce the barbarous Israeli aggression against sovereign Lebanon and the Palestinian people -- aggression supported by the United States. They resolutely demand the immediate cessation of the aggression and advocate a lasting and just political settlement of the Near East crisis that takes into account the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and all peoples of the region.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium notes the historic significance of the new Soviet initiatives put forward at the UN General Assembly special session, and primarily the USSR's pledge to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons. This highly responsible step is a new confirmation of the principled Leninist Soviet foreign policy, that has been consistently pursued from the first days following the Great October victory throughout the history of the world's first socialist state.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium fully supports the conclusion that the dangers threatening peace are great but that the opportunities for averting the threat of war are even greater. The Czechoslovak people's thoughts are linked by this, and they are fully determined in close alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community states and all progressive and democratic forces, to make their contribution to the common struggle for peace, disarmament and detente.

## SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM AWARDS CSSR'S JAKES

LD112250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded the Order of the October Revolution to Comrade Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, for his great contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples and in connection with his 60th birthday.

## 'STEEL WAR,' SANCTIONS DISPUTE CAUSING RIFT

LD112210 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1820 GMT 11 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The sharp polemic aroused by the U.S. administration's offensive against the political and economic interests of its partners is not relenting on either side of the Atlantic Ocean. In connection with this all kinds of meetings are being held and statements are being issued. Numerous press commentaries are devoted to the relations between the United States and West Europe.

The situation has become so complicated that the British newspaper OBSERVER had to write the following: If President Reagan does not give up the custom duties on steel exports from EEC member countries and the sanctions against the East, this dispute will become the first real uprising of the North Atlantic alliance against U.S. hegemony.

The American Government has decided to increase to 40 percent the custom duties imposed on European steel imported into the United States. In the last 2 days there has been a kind of truce in the steel war. An EEC delegation has held talks in Washington with U.S. Government representatives. Last year steel exports from European countries to the United States amounted to 6 million tons. Now steel exports will be reduced by 450,000 tons in 11 types of products from hot and cold rolled metal to rails and metal structures.

What is the reaction to this agreement in West Europe? Nothing has changed. What is the matter? The matter is that the signature of the representative of the American Government must be confirmed not by a seal but by the agreement of American steel companies. The attitude toward this issue can be judged from the reaction of United States Steel, the largest U.S. metallurgical firm. The company has refused to recognize the agreement on the limitation of the export of European steel as it does not consider it to be sufficiently strict. Etienne Davignon, deputy chairman of the European Communities Commission for Industrial Affairs, on his return to Brussels said that the agreement signed in Washington does not simplify the matter.

## SCHMIDT ARTICLE ON U.S. INFLUENCE ANALYZED

LD111808 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1825 GMT 10 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] The language of Aesop, which carefully conceals the moral which must be expressed, is a necessary tool for any self-respecting Western diplomat or political leader. Chancellor Schmidt, a very experienced politician in diplomatic battles, is very fluent in this language. Note how carefully he uses this tool in his article published in the newspaper BERGERDORFER ZEITUNG. Examining U.S. influence on the fate of the world in general, and the Western allies in particular, Helmut Schmidt writes:

It depends to a great extent on the United States whether the current world economic slump will become a global depression or whether it will be replaced by a new general upswing. Because of that, Schmidt writes, the United States must, in the interests of its own power, exercise leadership. It must pay attention to this problem, act in coordination with its partners and have mutual consultations with them.

At first this sounds like a standard call for cooperation which is repeated in almost any speech and in almost any diplomatic document. But knowing how tense relations between Washington and its allies have been recently, you can read in to these words a veiled but easily deciphered reproach.

Reading on we find more interesting remarks in the article. The fact is that in the United States in the past few years there has been something which Schmidt himself characterized as a shift of the center of power. The FRG chancellor has in mind the fact that for a fairly long period of time the country's leadership has been in the hands of influential people from the Eastern states. But the last two administrations have upset that tradition. Carter, as is known, came from the southern state of Georgia, and Reagan came from California on the West Coast. And they, Schmidt postulates, represent those financial-industrial groups which are considerably less interested in strengthening relations with West Europe and are inclined to pay more attention to domestic affairs. In the field of foreign policy they are interested in Latin America and the Pacific Ocean.

See how delicately and at the same time unambiguously Helmut Schmidt comments on this. Without mentioning President Reagan by name, he writes that there is a danger that Americans in Florida, Georgia, Texas, Oregon or California will let Europe drop from their view and will not allow themselves to be burdened with very simplified and wornout notions about the interests and worries of the Europeans. You have to agree that behind this sentence you can feel the unconcealed concern of West Europe's political circles who are worried by Washington's egoistical and selfish course and its arrogant attitude to the problems, troubles and anxieties of its partners.

## PRAVDA COMMENTS ON ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS

LD110916 Moscow TASS in Russian 2231 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug (TASS) -- The Italian Government has resigned. the pretext being the results of the parliamentary vote on a bill concerning taxation of oil companies, PRAVDA writes today.

And so the 43d cabinet since the war is leaving the political stage. What are the hidden springs which have pushed the ministers from their chairs?

The last government differed from its predecessors in that it was the first government in 35 years not to have been led by a representative of the Christian Democrats, the largest bourgeois party in the country, the newspaper remarks. Its prime minister was the leader of the small Republican Party. This was implicit acknowledgement that the Christian Democrats had proved incapable of coping with the difficult situation in which they had placed the country.

But neither did the 43d government deal with the tasks facing it. It did not even succeed in untangling the knot of that subversive organization the P-2 Masonic Lodge, after all, it was the fact that prominent members of the Christian Democratic Party and other allied parties, together with the heads of several units in the civil service, including top officials in the armed forces and the intelligence services, were members of the P-2 that brought about the resignation of the previous cabinet.

This should surprise no one, since what the Italians call "the system" has remained unchanged, the commentary says. Deep inside it, the struggle for power continues, primarily involving the Christian Democrats and the Socialists headed by Socialist Party Secretary B. Craxi, who considers the Christian Democrats a "spent force" and plans to head the government himself. In order to achieve this, the Socialist leadership is maneuvering both domestically and on the international scene in a bid to earn the confidence of Washington as well. It has under a Socialist defense minister, L. Lagorio, that Italy became the first NATO country to provide a base for the deployment of America's new nuclear missiles.

The next few days and weeks will show how the current government crisis will end. But whatever its party political ingredients, the future cabinet will also be faced with essential problems whose solution has long been urged by the country's progressive forces, PRAVDA underlines.

### TASS Report

LD111230 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Rome August 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Teterin reports:

President Alessandro Pertini of Italy today instructed the political secretary of the Republican Party Spadolini to form a new government. This decision was made after consultations conducted by the head of state with the former President of Italy Giovanni Leone, the chairman of both chambers of the Italian Parliament and the delegations of all political parties represented in the country's supreme legislative body. The leader of the Republicans has reserved the right to reject the mandate.

Geiovanni Spadoloni headed the previous government that resigned on August 7. The government crisis erupted as a result of implacable contradictions between parties of the ruling coalition on key issues of the economic policy and also in connection with the withdrawal of seven Socialist ministers from the Cabinet.

Spadolini is expected to commence talks in the immediate future. Meantime observers are very sceptical about his ability to fulfil the president's assignment first of all because of the extremely acute differences between the Christian Democrats and Socialists on a whole number of urgent problems facing Italy. These two parties also hold opposite positions as regards the prospects of pre-term parliamentary elections that are opposed virtually by all political parties except the Socialist one.

## FINNISH CP DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR HOME 6 AUGUST

### Helsinki Group

PM101513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A delegation from the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Helsinki District Committee Politburo and chairman of the Helsinki District SKP organization, which was in the Soviet capital at the invitation of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, left Moscow for home 6 August.

### First Secretaries

LD102030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Aug (TASS) -- In accordance with the plan for interparty contacts between the CPSU and the Finnish Communist Party, a delegation of first secretaries of Finnish Communist Party district committees visited the USSR from 2 to 9 August. The delegation left for home today.

The members of the delegation held meetings and talks with the Propaganda Department and the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee and with the CPSU Chelyabinskaya Obkom. The Finnish Communist Party delegation laid a wreath at the Lenin Museum and flowers at the spot where Kuusinen is buried in the Kremlin Wall. Apart from Moscow, the delegation visited Chelyabinskaya and Magnitogorsk in the Urals. Members of the delegation learned about the activities of CPSU party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the work of labor collectives at the Chelyabinskaya pipe-rolling works and the Magnitogorsk metals combine, and the life of the Soviet peoples and their achievements in communist construction.

## JOURNAL VIEWS U.S. PRESSURE ON GREECE, TURKEY

LD110852 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- The foreign policy moves and actions of the Greek Government have aroused open discontent of the Ronald Reagan administration, writes the journal USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY [SShA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLIGIYA].

The Soviet monthly points out in its August issue that the "coming to power of a government of socialists in another NATO member country and the new political situation which has emerged in it have caused alarm in Washington. The election pledges of Andreas Papandreou to revise the terms of Greece's participation in NATO and EEC, the possible dismantling of U.S. bases in the country and withdrawal of nuclear weapons from its territory, were received in the USA as almost a 'direct threat to the United States' which assigns an important role to its military facilities in the territory of Greece. The journal also points out that the United States was apparently exasperated by the fact that the new Greek Government "embarked on the path of criticising the military-political strategy of the United States and its attitude to relations with the Soviet Union."

As a result, the article points out, Greece has become a target of Washington's direct pressure. And speculation has appeared in the U.S. press in particular on the subject that at the present stage the American military bases in Turkey are allegedly of a considerably greater value than those in Greece, and Spain's joining of NATO reduces the significance of Greece as the main base of the Sixth U.S. Fleet. High ranking Washington officials have joined in the campaign of pressuring Greece. Thus, Casper Weinberger's visit to Turkey last December was to demonstrate to Athens that there was a growing tendency in the policy of the White House towards improving and deepening American-Turkish relations.

The monthly goes on to write that the intention of the U.S. administration to increase military aid to Turkey has touched off criticism in certain circles of the country. In this connection the monthly points out that Alexander Haig's visit to Greece last May was designed as a start of an American-Greek dialogue. "The zigzags in Washington's policy from the practices of 'punishment' to a more flexible course for manoeuvering in relations with the NATO partners underline the striving of the USA to prevent a weakening of its positions on the 'southern flank' of the North Atlantic bloc," the monthly goes on to say.

## ARMENIAN TERRORISTS RAID ANKARA AIRPORT

LD111912 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The terrorists have committed a new crime in Turkey. Details from the Radio Moscow correspondent in Ankara, Anatoliy Koritskiy:

A monstrous terrorist act has been committed at Ankara's Esenboga Airport. Three terrorists threw grenades into the hall where passengers were being registered and then from one of the rooms exchanged fire with the security men for a whole hour. As a result, 8 persons were killed and 72 wounded, among them women, children and old people. One terrorist was killed and two were wounded and detained. Big damage was done to the airport building. Responsibility for this act of vandalism has been claimed by an international organization of Armenian terrorists. The Turkish newspaper MILLIYET in this connection published a few facts and figures about the organization. It seems that the members of the organization are at large in the United States, France and Italy. In the past 10 years they committed in those countries altogether more than 30 terrorist acts. The paper also pointed out that the terrorists who committed the crime in Ankara had arms of Chinese make. The head of state, Army Gen Kenan Evren, and Prime Minister of Turkey Bulent Ulusu expressed condolences to the families and relatives of the killed and wounded.

## ZAGLADIN RECEIVES PLO FIGURES 11 AUGUST

LD111450 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- A meeting between Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Rostislav Ulyanovskiy, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh and Mahmud 'Abbas, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), took place in Moscow today.

Having firmly condemned the bloody crimes by the Israeli military on Lebanese soil, Tel Aviv's policy of genocide with regard to the Lebanese and Palestinians, and the barbarous siege of Beirut, the participants in the meeting emphasized that all that is the direct result of the support being given to Israel by U.S. imperialism.

The Soviet representatives again stated the Soviet people's solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots and with their heroic and courageous struggle against the Israeli intervention. They have also stated that the Soviet Union invariably supports the just cause of the Arabs and the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine headed by the PLO -- its sole legitimate representative -- for the exercise of its legitimate national rights, including the right to the establishment of a state of its own.

The PLO representatives expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the firm principled stand taken by the USSR in connection with the Isreali aggression in Lebanon and for the versatile help being rendered to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in this period complex to them. The Palestinian figures gave a high appraisal of the USSR's stand set out in the telegram sent by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive, and the Soviet Union's efforts at the United Nations Organization and outside the world body. They pointed out the importance of Soviet-Arab friendship and cooperation for ensuring the basic national interests of Arab peoples and the need to issue a firm rebuff to imperialism's and its accomplices' attempts at undermining this friendship.

Muhammad ash-Sha'ir head of the PLO representation in the USSR, took part in the conversation which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

## TEL AVIV BENEFITING FROM PARIS BOMBINGS

### Israeli Interests Served

LD112144 Moscow in French to Europe 1630 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Station observer Viktor Shlenov commentary]

[Text] A woman was seriously injured and a building was damaged following a large explosion last night in the center of Paris. This attack is linked with the 9 August action prepetrated by terrorists who killed six Jews in a Paris restaurant. These bloody crimes have elicited deep indignation in France, says our commentator Viktor Shlenov. The Communist and Socialist Parties and all the trade unions have resolutely condemned them. Nevertheless, the [words indistinct] press has unleashed a tendentious hullabaloo over these terrorist acts: Several newspapers have simultaneously published articles on the growing anti-Semitism in France. Rumors are being spread to the effect that Palestinians are involved in these attacks.

Certainly the serious [words indistinct] the bloodbath which the terrorist Begin regime has unleashed in Lebanon, put to claim that the explosions and the deaths in the Israelite quarter of Paris are acts of vengeance for the deaths of thousands of Palestinians in Lebanon brings into question the common sense of the French people.

Any reasonable person understands that the French Jews have nothing in common with the fascist thugs exterminating the Lebanese and the Palestinians. In order to understand the reasons for the events in Paris, it is enough to ask one question: Who profits from them? Needless to say, it is neither the French nor the Palestinians, whose leaders are laboriously negotiating over the retreat of PLO forces from Beirut.

However, the bloody crimes in Paris have served the interests of the Israeli leaders very well. For years Israeli proaganda has been stirring up anti-Arab feeling throughout the world. This propaganda has taken on a particularly rabid nature over the last few weeks since Israel began its aggression in Lebanon. The Tel Aviv intelligence services stop at nothing in order to (?provoke) anti-Arab feelings in West Europe. The dispatching of terrorists to other countries and gross interference in their internal affairs have become common practices.

Now, Begin's impudence has exceeded all limits. In defiance of the French authorities, he has called upon the young French Jews to organize self-defense groups. What is this if not deliberate interference in the internal affairs of France?

The bloody provocations in Paris profit the Tel Aviv criminals, who are ready to murder innocent people in order to prevent the reestablishment of peace and to make the negotiations on a settlement in Lebanon fail.

### Anti-French Campaign

LD112100 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 11 Aug 82

["Gross Interference" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- TASS commentator Yevgeniy Kiselev writes:

Tel Aviv is trying to make use of the terrorist act staged by a group of unidentified persons in Paris on Monday for the purposes of gross interference in the internal affairs of France. An anti-French demonstration was organized in Jerusalem on Tuesday. At the same time Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin sharply attacked the French Government. In so doing he stated that he does not rule out a call to the Jewish youth in France to "create self-defence detachments."

This provocative anti-French campaign has been launched by Tel Aviv notwithstanding the fact that the Government of France took measures to ensure the safety of persons of Jewish nationality and to investigate the terrorist act itself. This is why Marcel Debarge, national secretary of the Socialist Party of France, with good reason qualified Tel Aviv's actions as an "interference in French internal affairs."

## EXPLOSION AT IRAQI CONSULATE IN FRANCE

LD120832 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Paris August 12 TASS -- Yesterday afternoon a strong explosion took place outside the Iraqi Consulate in France. A very powerful explosive device had been placed in an automobile parked outside the building. The resulting fire spread to a number of cars and the consulate building. The fire brigade needed more than an hour to extinguish it. Fortunately there were no one killed. Six people were slightly injured.

A spokesman for the Ministry of External Relations, who immediately inspected the Iraqi Embassy nearby, which also was damaged, expressed vigorous condemnation by France of this terroristic action. The Mayor of Paris Chirac in a telegram to the Iraqi ambassador in France expressed indignation over the terroristic act.

## ISRAELI SHELLING OF BEIRUT CONTINUES 10-12 AUG

### PLO Official Cited

LD111322 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 11 TASS -- For more than two months already the Israeli military are continuing the perfidious barbarous aggression against the Lebanese state. Last night the artillery and naval vessels of the interventionists again opened intensive fire at many residential areas of west Beirut, including Ramlat al-Bayda', (Rausha), Al-Barbir, al-Fakihani and the southern suburbs of the capital. To the accompaniment of the bombing and shelling from land and sea Tel Aviv is extensively building up its armed forces in the areas adjoining the western part of the city. Additional contingents of Israeli troops are being sent there, including tanks, armoured personnel carriers and artillery. The occupationists are sending fresh reinforcements to areas under control of the right-wing Christian armed formations to the north of Beirut. A concentration of armour units in the surroundings of the sea port Juniyah and the town Byblos was observed during the past 48 hours. In the local political circles the invigoration of Tel Aviv's military preparations is linked with its intention to find a solution to the conflict by military means if its attempts to force its conditions on the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese authorities fail.

It is noted here that although Israel has agreed "in principle" with the plan of withdrawing the forces of the Palestine Liberation Organisation from west Beirut, which was agreed upon with the Palestinian leadership and the Lebanese Government, it has nevertheless set forth a number of new ultimatum-like demands. As reported by a correspondent of the American CBS television company, Tel Aviv objects to the participation of the international force in monitoring the evacuation of the Palestinians from the city, demands the full withdrawal from Lebanon of the Syrian troops belonging to the inter-Arab peace keeping force in the country, and a list of the countries that agree to receive the Palestinian guerrillas indicating in detail where, in what numbers and in what areas they will be located.

As it is stressed in this connection by the SANA Syrian information agency, notwithstanding the plan of evacuating the defenders of the Lebanese capital and using the political settlement of the problem as a screen, the aggressor plans to continue the massive bombings of much-suffering Beirut and to exterminate the leaders of the Palestinian resistance movement. The agency specially stresses that the American envoy Habib is informed of these criminal plans of the Israelis. SANA points out that the Israeli ruling clique does not intend to view the Palestinian refugee camps in the outskirts of Beirut as a component part of the Lebanese capital and intends to fully erase them from the face of the earth.

Israel does not want a political settlement of the Lebanese crisis and is bent on destroying the Palestinian resistance movement and the Palestinian people, it was stated in Cairo by Member of the PLO Executive Committee A.S. ad-Dajani. He noted that the Palestinian detachments would not leave Beirut under the threat of force. He said that the decision on withdrawal would be adopted within the framework of an honourable political settlement.

The PLO, Ad-Dajani went on, has made a maximum of efforts for the attainment of an all-embracing settlement of the problem and displayed sufficient political flexibility. All this, however, failed to produce results. The American administration and President Reagan are keeping to positions that impede any positive efforts. The American envoy Habib continues to address only particulars while dodging the solution of the main problem. A political solution has not been reached because of the American position, the Palestinian representative stressed.

Everything shows, Ad-Dajani said, that Israel wants to destroy the Palestinian people and the American Government is taking part in this bloody tragedy. How can President Reagan speak of a "defensive strategy" of the Israeli Army when it is besieging Beirut and destroying its population, Ad-Dajani exclaimed.

## Use of 'Suction Bombs'

LD111308 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Leonid Volnov reports:

The radio station "Voice of the Palestinian Revolution" has reported on new types of weapons used by the Israeli aggressors against the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian population in Lebanon. Among such types of weapons is the so-called "suction bomb". It was precisely such a bomb which destroyed an eight-storey apartment building in Beirut's As-Sanay' District on August 6 this year. The bomb explosion killed and injured more than 200 persons. The building collapsed burying under its debris its inhabitants, who were staying at that time not only in the building itself but also in the bomb shelter under it.

The bomb is a weapon guided by means of a television and laser device. This weapon could have been used in Lebanon even previously, the radio station reported. Its action is not new. The explosion generates a powerful shock wave leaving vaccuum behind. Such bombs were first used by the Americans during the war in Vietnam.

The bomb used in As-Sanay' was not likely a U.S. made one. Such bombs are for the first time used for mass extermination of the civilian population and for destroying big civilian objectives, the Palestine radio said.

## Residential Areas, Hospitals Hit

LD111244 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bogatyrev reports:

Contrary to Tel Aviv's assertions that its troops destroy only the military targets of the Palestinians and the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, the Israeli interventionists massively bomb and strafe practically daily the residential districts of Beirut, hospitals, churches, mosques, schools and state institutions.

During yesterday's barbarous air raids and shelling from land and sea the aggressors chose as their target a hospital lying in the area (of Harat Hurayk). Fifteen direct hits at hospital wards and premises caused casualties including women, children and old people. A fire broke out as a result of the explosion of a phosphorous shell on the hospital roof. The building was badly damaged. Israeli aircraft also fired several missiles at the territory adjacent to the hospital, destroying ambulance cars, storages of medicines and provisions. A nearby mosque was destroyed.

## Syrian Statement

LD111322 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Leonid Volvov reports:

Tensions continue running high in west Beirut besieged by the Israeli Army. Air raids and shelling continued in the afternoon and at night on Tuesday. Clashes and fighting between Israeli troops and the joint detachments of the Palestine resistance movement and the national patriotic forces broke out in the area of the National Museum and Galerie Sem'an.

The 68th day of the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples was marked by continuing bombing and shelling of apartment blocks in the city, whose population is forced to spend a better part of the day in bomb shelters.

Districts from Al-Fakihani in the south eastern part of the city, to Ramlat al-Bayda', in the southern part of the city along the sea coast, came under shelling. Behind the frontline in the central sector of Lebanon an Israeli truck hit a mine. Two Israeli soldiers were killed and one injured. Israeli soldiers and their henchmen from among Haddad's separatist detachments were continuing brutalities against the local population in the Israeli-occupied territory.

Political efforts are continuing to specify the details for the withdrawal of PLO military units from Beirut and questions were discussed in connection with the invitation extended by the Lebanese Government to foreign troops for participation in a disengagement force. As has already been indicated, the government intends to address such requests to France, Italy and the USA. The Cabinet is to meet today to pass a decision on that issue.

Political circles have evaluated as positive the statement by the Syrian authorities on their consent to accept in Syria's territory such a number of Palestinian fighters which will express their wish to go there.

Albeit the Israeli Cabinet expressed yesterday consent with a plan for the evacuation of the Palestinian forces from Beirut, which was turned over to it by American special envoy Habib, the Israeli troops in Lebanon continued their military pressure and instigated clashes with detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement and the national partiotic forces in an attempt to complicate and hamper the completion of the political talks. Sporadic bombardment of Beirut's south western apartment blocks is continuing today.

## Israeli Obstacles

LD120750 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus August 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Ratmir Orestov reports:

The rampant Israeli aggressor continues sowing death and destruction in Lebanon. Throughout yesterday the Israelis were shelling from the land, sea and air positions of the joint forces of the Palestine resistance movement and the national patriotic forces, the Syrian troops and also housing sections in west Beirut and the southern suburbs of the city.

Especially intense fire from artillery and tanks was directed at the Beirut districts of Al-Barbir, Summerland, B'ir Hasan, sections close to the National Museum, the Kuwait Embassy and the race course. Beginning at noon, enemy aviation was bombing for several hours the districts of Al-Fakihani and Al-'Amiliya, Palestine refugee camps Burj al-Barajinah and Ramlat al-Bayda'. According to Beirut radio Israeli planes also staged low-level reconnaissance flights over the Lebanese capital, spotting new targets for bombings.

The defenders of Beirut vigorously rebuffed the aggressor inflicting losses in manpower and materiel. An Israeli broadcast reported that nine Israeli soldiers were killed in Beirut yesterday.

Seeking to exert pressure on the talks for a political settlement of the situation in Beirut, the Israeli military continue concentrating forces round the Lebanese capital threatening an assault on the western part of the city, and are also reinforcing their positions in other regions of the country. Over 20 new armoured personnel carriers and several heavy guns have been carried to Beirut's sea port. Large armoured forces have been concentrated in the port town of Jubayl Byblos north of Beirut. Reinforcements are moving to the town of Bhamdun in the Al-Biqa' Valley where Israeli and Syrian troops exchanged artillery fire yesterday.

According to dispatches from Israel, Tel Aviv, true to its expansionist designs, intends to entrench itself for a long time on the seized Lebanese territory.

Commenting on the resolution of the United Nations Security Council concerning the necessity of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Beirut, David Kimche, the director general of Israel's Foreign Ministry, unequivocally stated that Israel would not withdraw from a single inch of occupied Lebanese land for an indefinite period, the WAFA agency reported. This cynical statement has been confirmed by the news on the beginning of supplying winter equipment to the army of the invaders.

Meanwhile, Lebanon's Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Abd ar-Rahman al-Labban told Beirut radio that a political solution of the Beirut problem had been finally prepared. All conditions have been worked out for the withdrawal of the Palestine fighters from the Lebanese capital and for safeguarding the security of the civilian population of the city. But Israel, having expansionist designs vis-a-vis Beirut and all Lebanon, the minister emphasized, creates obstacles to the fulfillment of the reached agreement.

### Area of Operations Expanding

LD120814 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 12 TASS -- The Israel forces, carrying out Tel Aviv's expansionist plans, are extending the zone of their operations in Lebanon, especially in the north and east of the country.

According to the Lebanese radio, the aggressor is hastily reinforcing his positions on the heights in the area of the Al-Biqa' Valley. Columns of Israeli tanks are advancing towards the town of Bhamdun and also the district of Al-'Aqurah in the east of the country which will enable them to control the north of the Al-Biqa' Valley.

The troop movements effected by the Israeli military are assessed here as Tel Aviv's intention to launch large-scale military operations against the Syrian formations that are part of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, and also against Palestinians in the north of the country in the area of the town of Tripoli.

Continuing the blockade of the western part of Beirut, the aggressors subject housing sections to massive artillery fire. This morning, Israeli planes once again bombed hospitals, schools and Palestine refugees camps in the southern suburbs of the Lebanese capital. In the area of the National Museum the Israelis succeeded in slightly advancing, however, fire from the defenders of Beirut compelled them to halt.

## DIFFERENCES AMONG ARAB STATES ON LEBANON ISSUE

LD111942 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 11 Aug 82

["About Divergences of Opinion in the League of Arab States" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Damascus August 11 TASS -- As has become known here, Arab countries are studying the question of holding conference of the heads of the League of Arab States (LAS) member countries to take concrete measures to put a stop to the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

During the discussion of this question certain divergences of opinion manifested themselves. In particular, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Yemen Arab Republic, and Syria declared for an urgent holding of a conference of the LAS member states, for the need to pool efforts to restrain the Israeli aggressors who act with the backing of U.S. imperialist circles. It is emphasized that priority should be given to joint actions aimed at rendering help to the Arab peoples of Lebanon and Palestine, at securing a withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and at ensuring Lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

On the other hand, a group of Arab countries is proposing to resume the Arab summit conference in Fes (Morocco) which was interrupted in autumn last year in view of the fact that most of the participants did not support the Saudi plan for a settlement of the Middle East crisis discussed at it.

## U.S. TO SUPPLY FURTHER ARMS TO ISRAEL

LD111716 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1825 GMT 10 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] A report in from Washington today says that Israel is feverishly trying to replenish the stocks of weapons which the United States is providing with such unlimited generosity for use in Lebanon. A Pentagon spokesman has stated that the U.S. Defense Department has received new orders from Tel Aviv for additional consignments of arms. UPI reports that the United States is getting ready to ship $1.5 billion worth of various armaments and ammunition to the Israeli aggressors, including 11 F-15 Lockheed fighter-bombers. The Pentagon representative said cynically in this connection that his department sees nothing unusual in these shipments and views them as normal business.

You have to agree that there is no limit to Washington's cynicism, and it is therefore not surprising that even in the United States there has been more and more criticism of the Washington administration for supporting the bandit aggression of the Israelis. In a recent editorial, the Washington POST plainly said that no arguments about political gains can rehabilitate the reputation that the United States gained by virtue of its complicity in the destruction of the Lebanese capital.

The Washington POST also said: Israel's actions in Lebanon arouse great indignation among ordinary Americans as well as other people, and we are not at all convinced that such a cruel tactic is necessary for settling the crisis in Beirut by diplomatic means. By continuing with this policy Israel is running a colossal risk. But Washington is also running the same colossal risk. It is losing what is left of its pretige, not only in the Arab countries but also in the eyes of the entire civilized world which is indignant about the continuing genocide in Lebanon.

## HABIB PLAN FAILS TO DEAL WITH 'KEY PROBLEM'

LD111036 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] An American representative, Habib, has arrived in Israel with his plan of evacuating Palestinian fighters. A number of Arab countries, including Syria, have expressed readiness to receive the Palestinians. However, Habib's plan fails to deal with the key problem: the withdrawal of the aggressor's forces from Lebanon and that is an encouragement of Israel's intervention.

## LEBANESE LABOR LEADER ON VISIT TO MOSCOW

### Meeting With Shalayev

LD11114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Ilyas al-Habr, president of the National Federation of Workers and Employees Trade Unions of Lebanon, who is on a friendly visit to Moscow at the invitation of the AUCCTU, met Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, on 10 August.

On behalf of the Soviet working people and trade unions of the USSR, Comrade Shalayev resolutely condemned the criminal aggression of Israel and of its patrons from the other side of the ocean who are behind it.

Ilyas al-Habr spoke highly of the consistent and principled position of the Soviet state, which is making energetic efforts to stop the bloodshed in west Beirut and to curb the highhanded aggressors.

### TRUD Interview

LD120932 Moscow TASS in English 0644 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- "Israel's attack against Lebanon is a typical fascist aggression, in which the USA has taken a direct part," Ilyas al-Habr, chairman of the National Federation of Workers and Employees of Lebanon, who was on a visit in the USSR, said in an interview with the newspaper TRUD. The Israelis, Ilyas al-Habr pointed out, are using in the war against the two peoples, the most savage, barbaric and inhuman methods. They are having recourse to the methods of killing people, which have been prohibited and condemned by the entire mankind -- phosphorous, napalm, cluster and suction bombs killing children, old people and women.

Notwithstanding the losses, the defenders of west Beirut are heroically fighting, thus frustrating the aggressor's plans.

The latest events in Lebanon, he continued, are evidence that Israel is engaged in a dishonest, dirty game. The aggressor has repeatedly violated ceasefire agreements and time and again brutally bombarded Beirut and mountainous areas of Lebanon, using the weapons of all kinds of its armed forces. Its leaders have shown that they cannot be trusted, that they are ready to flout any agreements and will never give up their aim of destroying the Palestine resistance movement and putting the Palestinian people on their knees.

The Lebanese and Palestinian people will not cease their struggle against the American-Israeli collusion, Ilyas al-Habr stressed. We are calling upon all progressive forces of the world, all honest people to speak up in protest against genocide perpetrated by the latter-day fascists on the Lebanese soil, for the right of the Palestinian people to create their independent state and the right of the Lebanese people to live according to their laws and remain the masters of their destiny.

Israel's attack has inflicted enormous damage on Lebanon's economy, the Lebanese trade union figure said in conclusion. Production facilities have been destroyed, unemployment has increased and the position of the working class sharply deteriorated. Many working people are fighting against the enemy. Under these conditions and in spite of the differences in the political views the Lebanese trade unions have united on the basis of their common platform in the struggle against the impudent aggressors. Our common watchword is: "Israel get out of the land of Lebanon!" The trade unions and the working people of Lebanon are devoting all of their energies to the struggle for the attainment of that goal. The Lebanese and Palestinian working people are the main force in the struggle for the return of peace to our land, for the freedom and independence of our people. We are confident of victory.

## IRANIAN TRANSPORTATION DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

LD111138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran delegation led by the deputy minister of roads and transportation, which has gone to Moscow in order to take part in the 11th session of the permanent Subcommittee on Transportation and the permanent Committee on Economic Cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union, yesterday met with the Soviet delegation led by the USSR deputy minister of railways. During the meeting discussions were held on the agenda of the session and issues of interest to the two countries.

According to this report, these meetings and discussions between the representatives from the two countries will continue until the end of this week and a cooperation protocol will be signed between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Soviet Union.

## BREZHNEV, TUNISIAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD111052 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has addressed a telegram to President Habib Bourguiba of the Tunisian Republic conveying to him sincere congratulations and good wishes of health and well-being and wishes of progress and prosperity to the friendly Tunisian people on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of proclamation of the republic.

In his reply telegram, Habib Bourguiba ardently thanked for the congratulations and on his part extended his best wishes of happiness personally to Leonid Brezhnev and well-being and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

The telegrams are expressing confidence that the relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation existing between the USSR and the Tunisian Republic will further successfully develop and strengthen for the benefit of the Soviet and Tunisian peoples, in the interests of strengthening international security and peace all over the world.

## BREZHNEV GREETS CONGOLESE LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

LD120848 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a congratulatory telegram to the chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labour Party, president, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo, Denis Sassou Nguesso, on the occasion of the national holiday, the 19th anniversary of the revolution.

"Soviet people", the message says, "entertain sentiments of sympathy for the people of the Congo who under the leadership of the Congolese Labour Party have attained marked achievements along the road of building a new society, and wish them success in the fulfillment of the scheduled plans for the economic, social and cultural development of the country. We value the contribution by the People's Republic of the Congo to the cause of struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, and for the full liberation of Africa."

Leonid Brezhnev expressed confidence that the relations between the two countries, sealed by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, will continue developing for the good of the peoples of both countries, for the sake of peace and international security.

## TASS REPORTS KENYAN SITUATION AFTER COUP ATTEMPT

LD111732 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] London August 11 TASS -- According to a REUTER agency report, President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya said that during the abortive military coup on August 1, a total of 145 persons were killed. He made a statement to this effect at a closed session of the parliamentary group of that country's single party the Kenya African National Union (KANU). But Western diplomatic circles believe, as REUTER points out, that their number has topped 500. According to the president, a damage of more than 100 million dollars has been inflicted upon trade and industrial enterprises.

According to the Kenyan newspaper Nairobi TIMES, Vice President and Minister of the Interior of Kenya Mwai Kibaki urged all citizens to support the government by pulling efforts to prevent acts of lawlessness.

"Rallies of loyalty" to the president have been sponsored in a number of administrative centres of the country in answer to the call of the authorities. But in Nairobi, as world news agencies point out, its holding has been postponed indefinitely as mopping up operations and arrests of servicemen of the Kenyan Air Force, who have not handed in their arms and failed to report to their units, are continuing. A cancelling of the parliament session has been announced in the capital. In keeping with the decision of the president of Kenya.

Cabinet reshuffle has been carried out. Minister of Natural Resources and Environment Peter Oloo-Aringo has been dismissed from his post. According to Kenya's radio broadcasting corporation, under the same decision (Richard Achieng Oneko), who earlier held the post of president of the Kenyan film corporation, has been also dismissed. The Western news agencies point out that both figures belong to Kenya's second biggest Luo nationality.

## MOSCOW VIEWS SOMALI LEADER'S 'LYING ASSERTIONS'

LD112322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 11 Aug 82

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Yevgeniy Grachev and Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] The leadership of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, which is waging an armed struggle against the antipeople regime of Siad Barre, has announced that the front now controls the important strategic highway between Belet Uen and Mogadishu. This road connects the country's capital with the administrative center of the frontier province of Mudugh. The broadcast of the rebel radio station, which is quoted by UPI, also says that the fighting between the front's units and government troops is continuing on all four fronts. The radio says that since the beginning of the hostilities, the Somali Army has lost over 1,000 officers and men.

Meanwhile, in a speech in Mogadishu, Somali President Siad Barre again tried to pretend that neighboring Ethiopia was involved in this internal conflict. It is quite obvious whom these lying assertions are aimed at. In speaking about some kind of external threat to the government, Siad Barre is hoping for an acceleration in U.S. military supplies to the Mogadishu regime. Hurry up, he's saying, otherwise your interests in Somalia will be threatened. As you know, the Somali regime has made available air and naval bases for the United State's notorious Rapid Deployment Force in exchange for economic and, above all, military assistance.

## CIA ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA DRAW COMMENT

LD102144 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 10 Aug 82

[From the "Africa as We See It" program]

[Text] A group of unidentified men carried out an attack on the Thornhill airbase in Zimbabwe recently. The raid, in which 12 combat aircraft were damaged, was one of the most serious since the announcement of that country's independence. Press reports claim the attack was sponsored by South African special services. Many African mass media means also point out that the American Central Intelligence Agency was involved in preparations for the attack. Igor (Saruchin), a correspondent of the Soviet national daily PRAVDA, elaborates:

The American intelligence was involved in many unseemly operations on the African Continent. It began discovering the continent for itself only in the sixties. By the middle of the seventies, the African section of the CIA already had 400 staff workers in the central office and about the same number in its local branches. These staff workers stood behind the assassination of Patrice Lumumba, the takeover in Uganda, events in Biafra and many other things. The American secret service played its ominous role during the civil war in Angola. That war was launched by the counterrevolutionary groupings UNITA and FNLA, which were inspired and guided by the CIA. The former CIA agent John Stockwell evidences that the USA has spent some $100 million to prevent the victory of the progressive elements in the former Portuguese colony.

The CIA activities in Angola have proved to be a complete failure. It seems, however, that Washington refuses to learn a lesson from it. Its officials had a meeting with the head of the UNITA groupings, Savimbi, at the end of last year. The CIA has now stepped up its general activity on the continent, specifically its undeclared war against Angola. Part of this activity was the CIA plan to murder the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, made public at one time by the American magazine NEWSWEEK. Part of this activity was also the abortive attempt to stage a coup on the Seychelles. The leader of the mercenaries who were involved in the attempt, Michael Hoare, declared publicly that the operation was undertaken with the blessing of the CIA. American special services are now going out of their way in order to split the Organization of African Unity.

The expansion of CIA operations in Africa is part of Washington's policy aimed at destabilizing the situation in various parts of the world and approaching international relations from a position of stength and diktat.

## TASS NOTES UN COMMISSION'S REPORT ON APARTHEID

LD111774 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Luanda August 11 TASS -- An end can be put to all the crimes of racism and apartheid in the south of Africa only by liquidating the inhuman system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa -- this is the main conclusion made by a delegation of the Special United Nations Commission on Human Rights that has completed its work in the People's Republic of Angola.

In Luanda the representatives of the United Nations heard witness testimony by South African and Namibian refugees who were subjected to terrible tortures in racist prisons and witnessed mass repressions by the South African military and police against the peaceful population in the Republic of South Africa and Namibia. The concluding document on the results of the delegation's work in Angola notes that apartheid is a crime against mankind. The South African authorities, the document says, are making frenzied efforts to suppress the national-liberation movement in the Republic of South Africa and Namibia, are resorting to mass barbarous suppression of the patriots of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and those who support them.

During its stay in the People's Republic of Angola the delegation visited the southern areas of the country where it was familiarised with the aftermaths of Pretoria's aggression against the PRA and the unceasing bombing of populated localities and economic installations.

## S. AFRICA PLANS 'NEW INCURSION' INTO ANGOLA

LD111908 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 11 Aug 82

[By TASS commentator Aleksander Snastin]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug (TASS) -- Alarming reports are coming in from southern Africa. Major military forces of the South African racists are massing on the border of the People's Republic of Angola. Large quantities of military equipment -- armored vehicles and artillery -- are concentrated there. Everything points to preparations for a new, large-scale incursion of South African troops into Angolan territory.

Politicians and the world progressive press are warning of the possibility of Pretoria's aggression against independent Angola. As recently as 8 August, the Portuguese magazine EXPRESSO reported preparations by South African racists and their Western patrons for a new incursion into Angola. According to the periodical, active enlistment of mercenaries is under way in a number of countries, including Portugal.

The aim of the operation, code-named "Cubango," is the overthrow of the lawful Government of Angola and the establishment of a pro-Western regime that would suit the RSA and its transAtlantic patrons. Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization, has given a warning about just this. He says that a large-scale invasion of Angola by South African troops is planned for the end of August.

The explosive situation that has developed in southern Africa is reminiscent of the military and political situation in the Near East on the eve of Israel's aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. There is the same propaganda campaign of lies and slander against a sovereign state and the same concentration of weapons.

Just as happened with Lebanon, where the United States used its veto in the UN Security Council to prevent the adoption of sanctions against Israel, the United States is blocking the implementation of comprehensive and effective measures to isolate the RSA.

The present U.S. administration's policy of encouraging the most reactionary regimes has led to the creation of fresh hotbeds of tension in the world and to the intensification of those of long standing.

## SWAPO SPOKESMAN ON DOWNING OF RSA HELICOPTER

LD111050 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Luanda August 11 TASS -- A spokesman of the SWAPO leadership confirmed to a TASS correspondent that on August 10, men of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) shot down a South African helicopter over the territory of Namibia near the Angolan border. The 15 soldiers on board the helicopter died.

The SWAPO spokesman said that in face of Pretoria's maneouvres to drag out the process of granting independence to Namibia, SWAPO has no choice but to step up armed struggle against the Pretoria military who are unlawfully occupying Namibia.

## SOUTH AFRICAN REFORM PLAN 'ANOTHER RUSE'

LD102030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] It is reported from Pretoria that Botha, the South African Prime Minister, has submitted a plan for changing the system of government of the Republic of South Africa that, when ratified, will help to make the country's social structure more democratic. Our commentator (Viktor Anikin) is at the microphone:

Outsiders in their own home -- thus can one describe the position of 20 million Africans in the Republic of South Africa who are deprived of political rights and subject to all kinds of deprivations and persecution for the slightest attempt to assert their human dignity. As is known, in South Africa only Whites have the right to own land and property, are free to move about and to choose their place of work. Segregation in education, discrimination in pay for equal work, strict separation of residences, hospitals and even churches -- such are the realities that constantly face the African in his own country.

However, the indigenous inhabitants of South Africa have no intention of reconciling themselves to such a situation. The movement to eliminate shameful apartheid is constantly gaining strength in the country. In recent years this movement has become very diversified. Political demonstrations organized by the African National Congress [ANC] and military actions against the Pretoria regime undertaken by the partisan brigades of the Spear of the Nation [military wing of ANC], as well as the spreading strike struggle by South African workers are part of this.

Thus the South African racist leadership is, not of its own volition, setting out on the second stage of changes it is trying to pass off as reforms.

The first stage related to the purely external symbols of apartheid. "Whites Only" signs were removed from park benches; the ban on the use of two international hotels by Africans was lifted; Africans were given the opportunity to become skilled workers if no White workers claimed the job. In the present stage, the Pretoria authorities propose giving representatives of the Colored and Indian populations access to the legislative power apparatus. In accordance with the bill, they will take part in the work of the so-called Presidential Council and may in the future become part of the government. Pretoria's plan here envisages maintaining White domination at all levels of the government system and endowing the president, the head of executive authority, with extremely broad powers. The president, of course, will be a White man and a member of the ruling party.

The bill on the new regulations, which are intended to bring the Colored and Indian populations into state activities and thereby create a schism in the ranks of apartheid's opponents, makes no mention at all of the Africans, who make up 80 percent of the population. That is why the majority of leaders of the indigenous population reject the Botha government plan, considering it to be another ruse by the South African racists aimed at perpetuating the apartheid regime.

## NIGERIAN SENATORS IN USSR FOR DISCUSSIONS

AB040952 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Two Nigerian senators, Alhaji Ibrahim Dimis and Mr Obi Wali, are currently visiting the Soviet Union under the auspices of the Nigerian-Soviet Friendship Society. The visit, which will last 1 week, is reciprocal to that undertaken to Nigeria by a delegation from that country led by the Soviet minister of machine building and agriculture.

Speaking shortly after arrival in Moscow, Senator Dimis said he and his colleague planned to hold discussions with top Soviet officials. He pointed out that there is room for a lot of cooperation between Nigeria and the Soviet Union and that the Nigerian chapter of the association was doing its best to foster the much-needed cooperation and mutual respect.

## BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH MOZAMBIQUE -- An agreement on cooperation between the Ministries of Health of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique has been signed in Maputo. In accordance with this document, the USSR will continue the work tours [komandirovaniye] by Soviet medical specialists to the People's Republic of Mozambique and will accept Mozambique citizens for study at its higher and specialized medical facilities. The parties will study the possibilities for further development of cooperation in the struggle against infectious and parasitic diseases in Mozambique. For the Soviet side, the agreement was signed by USSR Minister for Health S.P. Burenkov, who is here on a visit; and for the Mozambique side, by Health Minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique P. Muoumbi. Speaking at a festive ceremony, P. Mucumbi highly praised of the internationalist aid being given to the Mozambique people by Soviet doctors working in the country. The document that has been signed, he said, will doubtless give new impetus to the development of Mozambique-Soviet cooperation. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1245 GMT 30 Jul 82 LD]

## U.S. CONGRESS PASSES RESOLUTIONS ON CUBA

### Senate Vote

LD120836 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy reports:

The Senate of the U.S. Congress endorsed on Wednesday a threatening resolution saying that the USA is resolved to have recourse to any necessary means, including the use of weapons, to put an end to what it describes as "Cuban aggression" in the Western Hemisphere.

This malicious resolution is the reaction of official Washington to the national-liberation movement mounting in Central and South America against the corrupt pro-American dictatorships, the military-political and economic dominance of U.S. imperialism in the region.

At the same time the resolution points out that the USA will make efforts for what it calls "self-determination for the Cuban people", using with that aim "freedom-loving Cubans." It is an open secret that Washington implies by this "self-determination" the staging of an armed coup in Cuba, restoration of the capitalist system there and colonialist enslavement of the freedom island by the United States. The term "freedom-loving Cubans" is used to mean the counter-revolutionary rabble, which entrenched itself in the USA and with whose assistance the CIA is preparing armed provocations against Cuba.

The provocative essence and the frenzied tone of the resolution aroused criticism even among Republican senators, who by no means can be suspected of being sympathetic with the people of the freedom island. Senator Charles Percy compared that resolution with the notorious "Tonkin resolution," which once served as a disgraceful "justification" for the bloody aggression against Vietnam unleashed by the United States. The anti-Cuban resolution passed by the Senate, Charles Percy pointed out, means that the U.S. President is thus entitled to send troops where he deems it necessary, without consulting the Congress.

Almost simultaneously an anti-Cuban performance was staged at the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. The congressmen voted for the speediest construction in Florida State of a radio station "Free Cuba" for conducting psychological warfare against the freedom island. Nearly 7.5 million dollars are to be appropriated for the needs of the CIA's radio subsiduary in the 1983 fiscal year alone.

### Anti-Cuban Radio Planned

LD111856 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1307 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, 11 Aug (TASS) -- The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has approved a plan submitted by the Reagan administration sharply stepping up the psychological war against Cuba. According to the draft bill adopted by the congressmen, in fiscal 1983 $7.5 million will be allocated for the construction of a special anti-Cuban propaganda center in Florida. This subversive radio station is being created on the model of such CIA kept women as Radio Liberty and Free Europe.

According to the plans worked out in the bowels of the espionage agency and the ICA, the powerful new radio station will transmit singleminded, provocative broadcasts to Cuba 10 hours per day. The report presented by the administration to the Congress openly says that its task will be the "promotion of a gradual evolution in the Cuban system." In other words, it is a matter of intensifying interference in the internal affairs of the isle of freedom and undisguised attempts to undermine by hook or by crook the foundations of socialism in that country.

The openly provocative nature of the White House's anti-Cuban venture has brought serious objections from a number of congressmen. During the debates they stressed that the administration's decision to intensify subversive activity against Cuba will revive the "cold war." Such measures, in the words of Congressman T. Harkin, are a return to the policy followed in the 1950's.

The draft bill on allocations for the anti-Cuban radio station must also be approved by the Senate. Despite the massive pressure by administration representatives, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, whose recommendation will play an important role in the voting in the upper house of Congress, has several times postponed taking a final decision. As was admitted by C. Percy, chairman of the committee, the construction of such a center "raises serious questions." Senator C. Dodd condemned the plan to create the anti-Cuban radio station, calling it "a criminal foreign policy venture." He noted that such methods shpuld be excluded from the practice of international relations.

## IZVESTIYA Comment

PM111331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Lapskiy "International Commentary": Threatening Cuba Again"; from "The World Today" feature compiled by S. Agafonov and V. Mikheyev]

[Text] The United States is stiffening its anti-Cuban campaign and increasing the political and economic isolation of the island of freedom.

These days anti-Cuban speeches have once again been heard in the U.S. capital, this time during hearings in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress, where the question of broadcasting to Cuba by means of a special radio station was being discussed. The senators were addressed by P. Nicolaides, a well-known anticommunist and representative of Voice of America. He called for the psychological war against the Cuban people to be stepped up "without further delay." The Reagan administration has asked Congress for 17 million in the current and next fiscal years to finance the new propaganda center's anti-Cuban subversive activity.

A powerful radio center is being rapidly constructed in the American State of Florida. It is to beam single-minded broadcasts to Cuba. The idea of setting it up belongs to the CIA and the International Communication Agency -- Washington's foreign policy mouthpiece. This alone shows clearly what sort pf propaganda will be put on the air. Not that the leaders of American propaganda hide the fact that they assign the new radio center the tasks of "promoting the gradual evolution of the Cuban system." In other words, it is a question of overt imperialist interference in Cuba's affairs and of attempts to undermine the foundations of socialism on the island. Let us note in passing that VOA already broadcasts to Cuba for 5.5 hours every day; however, as we see, this time strikes Washington propagandists as insignificant.

Not so long ago the White House adopted a provocative decision prohibiting the activity of the firm Cuba Travel U.S. in Houston (Texas), which used to organize trips to Cuba for U.S. citizens. Shortly before that, the U. S. Treasury had ordered the closure of the American Airways charter company -- it used to make regular flights to Havana. In addition, new regulations have been introduced which have virtually reduced to naught the possibility of American citizens making tourist and business trips to Cuba.

All these measures indicate that the Reagan administration has set itself the aim of trying to establish a complete blockade of the island. In violation of international norms and regulations, representatives of the Washington administration openly declare that the United States intends to overthrow the Cuban Government. Not so long ago U.S. presidential adviser E. Meese, not troubling himself about diplomatic refinement, bluntly declared that the American administration "does not rule out the use of any possible action" against Cuba. Reports have reached the American press that the U.S. National Security Council has already drawn up a plan of possible action against Cuba, including the "use of military means."

President Reagan's so-called "Caribbean initiative," which he publicized at the recent OAS session in Washington, is also along the lines of intensifying the anti-Cuban campaign. By promising economic and military aid to its allies in Central America and the Caribbean the United States is trying to get them to curtail all sorts of relations with Havana. This "initiative," the Havana newspaper GRANMA writes, "serves the interests of imperialism and is aimed at undermining the revolutionary movement in the Caribbean region."

The Cubans are not losing their composure in the face of the new American pressure and blackmail and are responding with increased vigilance. The island's working people declare that they will firmly defend their socialist gains.

## U.S. INTERVENTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA SCORED

PY111730 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The United States is stirring up trouble in the Caribbean. The campaign of threats against Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada and of lies about the patriotic fighters in El Salvador and Guatemala is being stepped up.

The Caribbean headquarters in Key West, Florida, which performs clearly police functions, is the new Yankee regional command from which U.S. interference in the affairs of Latin American peoples is directed.

Yankee bases in the Canal Zone, Guantanamo, Puerto Rico and Vieques Island are being expanded and refurbished. A new naval base is being set up on San Andres Island, also in the Caribbean. Major counterrevolutionary actions are taking place in the area including training of troops in camps located in Florida, southern California and Honduras.

Under yankee directives, the hordes of pro-Somoza murderers, mercenaries and Cuban lumpen are thrown against the Nicaraguan border. There they attack Nicaraguan soldiers and hide in the mountains, where they instigate and then broaden armed conflicts in order to provide a pretext for an armed intervention in Nicaragua.

The ultrarightist regimes in Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala are pliant tools of U.S. imperialist policy. Their countries are used as headquarters for aggressions against other nations whose policies do not agree with U.S. plans to liquidate progressive regimes and movements. The dictators are given relatively broad military aid by the United States, such as weapons, military advisers and so forth.

Refusing to face reality Washington tries by every means available -- war included -- to thwart progressive social changes in Central America and the Caribbean. According to a statement of U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Ikle, the chiefs of staff have outlined a plan for Yankee military operations in Central America in case President Reagan orders the intervention in any nation of the area.

The overt U.S. readiness to take extreme measures in order to quash the Nicaraguan revolution is epitomized by the joint maneuvers taking place on Honduran territory between the U.S. Air Force and Honduran Army and Air Force under the name of "combined transfer."

The size of these maneuvers is remarkable. In addition to the areas around Tegucigalpa, which became a kind of general headquarters for subversive operations against Nicaragua a long time ago, the maneuvers are now encompassing border areas.

According to the plan followed by these maneuvers, U.S. transport units have set up an airlift between these areas and Port Lempira, on the Atlantic coast, where the main rear-guard base of pro-Somoza troops is located and where a torrent of Yankee military materiel is pouring in.

This airlift has already carried to the border with Nicaragua an enormous quantity of Honduran soldiers, arms and other military paraphernalia.

Several Mexican, Panamanian and other Latin American news media have described these warmongering moves as a rehearsal for military intervention.

It is pointed out that July maneuvers have started amid feverish activity of counterrevolutionary forces against Nicaragua and that they are related to the aborted U.S. and Honduran joint maneuver in January and February this year, aimed at laying a maritime blockade against Sandino's country. All this spurs the U.S. imperialists and its acolytes to concoct further criminal plans against the peace and freedom of the Central American peoples.

Washington's provocations are giving rise to angry protests throughout Latin America and the entire world. The people are strongly condemning Washington's new military adventures and its sword-rattling against Cuba, Nicaragua and other Latin American states that follow Andean independent foreign policy. In doing so, they meet with the support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist nations that invariably take the side of those who defend their right to progress and security.

## Aleksandrov Commentary

LD111704 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Igor Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] Relations between the United States and the Latin American countries are at their lowest level for many years. This is largely due to the stand taken by the American administration over the Falklands crisis. We follow now with a commentary by Igor Aleksandrov in which he analyzes other reasons for the worsening of relations between the United States and Latin America.

Washington pursues definite goals in various parts of the world, but the common denominator of its policies is its unwillingness to conduct a dialogue with other countries on a footing of equality and its disregard for the national interests and internal affairs of other nations.

In recent months, the White House has done everything within its power to make it clear -- even to those who were stubbornly on its side in Latin America -- what the true motives and objectives of its policy in Latin America really are. Since the very first days of the Falklands crisis the Pentagon extended assistance to Britain in spite of all the official pronouncements on neutrality and Washington's ostensible mediatory efforts. Later on, Washington introduced sanctions against Argentina and came into the open. The aims of the policy it pursued in Latin America became obvious and this is one of the basic reasons for the exacerbation of relations between Latin America and the United States.

Washington grossly miscalculated as far as the effects of the Falklands crisis are concerned and displayed its inability to heed the feelings of the nations resolutely opposed to any manifestations of neocolonialism. Washington hoped that Argentina surrendered and (?a) new government would assume power and give up the country's rights to the islands. This has not happened however.

Washington also miscalculated as far as the reaction to the Falklands crisis in other Latin American countries is concerned. It hoped that they would accept its approach to the issue. But the OAS Ministerial Conference resolutely condemned the interventionist action against Argentina. Washington found itself in isolation. Prominent Latin American politicians began to talk about the need for more independence from the United States and proposed that a continental organization be set up without the United States.

Latin America's attitude toward the United States at the moment is that of profound disappointment. The Latin American countries want to fundamentally reconsider their relations with Washington. Washington reacted to these developments with annoyance, but still it will not change its policy in Latin America. It's trying to mend fences with Latin American countries by making all kinds of conciliatory statements, supported on the other hand by economic sanctions and military or subversive action against a country that will not toe its line.

Washington is trying to make up for the deterioration of its relations with the major Latin American powers by strengthening its ties with the terrorist regimes in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. Several days ago, the dictatorial regimes in these countries formed a military alliance sponsored by Washington to carry out policing functions in the region. However, it is hardly likely that these moves will help Washington improve its standing in Latin America. They will obviously lead to more tension between the United States and these countries. Clearly, Washington's ambitions are interfering with what political vision it still commands.

## Caribbean Initiative Hit

PY111657 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] The U.S. Congress is studying a draft bill called Caribbean initiative proposed by President Reagan. This initiative is the very same one that Reagan announced in February granting Central American and Caribbean nations $350 million.

According to the incumbent of the White House this money is designed to help countries suffering from severe economic difficulties through no fault of their own. Reagan made a similar announcement on 21 July when he did his best to make it look good in his speech to the OAS.

The political objective of the Caribbean initiative is too obvious. It is designed to strengthen the dictatorial Central American and Caribbean regimes by giving them economic and military aid while isolating Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada. It is typical that $135 out of the $350 million promised by Washington has been allocated to El Salvador's repressive regime.

It should be recalled that 20 years ago the White House previously proposed a similar economic plan to its Latin American neighbors: The Alliance for Progress, under which $20 billion would be spent in 10 years reportedly to help development in Latin America along capitalist lines. The objective of the Alliance for Progress was self-evident: to thwart through a few paltry reforms the revolutionary process in the continent which had been stimulated by the victory of the revolution in Cuba.

The results of the Alliance for Progress are well-known: neither alliance nor progress. Instead the U.S. monopolies made a killing getting back $24 for every invested dollar. The Latin American nations came out losers since their foreign debts rose to astronimical figures. The Caribbean nations alone -- that are now supposed to benefit from Reagan's initiative -- have a $15-billion debt.

In the final analysis the rich and the U.S. monopolies first of all got richer, while the poor, that is, most Latin Americans, got poorer.

And now Washington is again promising to give help because the worn-out semifeudal structures of these nations are jeopardizing the entire system of U.S. domination. This time, the Reagan administration is offering a figure well below $20 billion: $350 million. This is being handled as almost the most important event for Central American and Caribbean nations in our times although it is equivalent to the profit that the U.S. monopolies take out of the same region in just 3 and 1/2 days. This information has been disclosed by the economic committee of the U.S. Congress.

This is how the Washington leadership is proposing to resolve the severe social and economic problems of Central America and Caribbean nations and to bring them prosperity.

Is it not clear enough that this is the way for the rich to get richer, for the poor to become poorer and to turn economically independent nations into U.S. colonies.

## UK PRESENCE IN FALKLANDS VIEWED AS THREATENING

### Forces Stage 'Brazen Provocation'

LD120912 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires August 12 TASS -- The British armed force occupying the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands has staged a brazen provocation against Argentina.

British combat helicopters armed with missiles, Rivadavia radio station reports, intercepted the fishing ship Arengus in Argentine territorial waters. Harrier jets were also sent to intimidate the Argentine fishermen. They forced the ship to end fishing and to set course for the coast. This also happened to two more Argentine schooners. The piratic actions of the British occupation force are seen here as a flagrant violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Argentina.

### Threat of NATO Militarization

PY112026 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Argentina is making diplomatic efforts to obtain support for its stand on the Malvinas issue. Argentine diplomats are traveling through underdeveloped countries and speaking before the United Nations and other organizations. Observers see it as a consequence of a very real threat that the Malvinas will become a NATO base, something which is being denied in London and Washington.

(Terrano), an Argentine historian and writer has written a well-documented report on imperialist plans for the South Atlantic. This report was published in the magazine SEMANA. It states that the idea of militarizing the Malvinas by establishing an Anglo-U.S. or multinational base on these islands within the framework of NATO first surfaced back in 1975. At that time NATO studied the possibility of stretching its tentacles into the South Atlantic. (Terrano) explains that London's contention is that the financing of this project will come from the United States and NATO. He claims that the Pentagon is greatly pleased with this idea of the British colonialists.

While concocting this sort of trick against Latin America, the United States seeks to divert worldwide attention by saying that the South Atlantic and other areas in the world are threatened by the Soviet Union and other socialist nations.

Is it to safeguard themselves from this threat that they have installed a naval and air force base on Diego Garcia Island in the middle of the Indian Ocean, whose firepower is clearly targeted at India, Saudia Arabia, East Africa and other developing countries? Could it be that to safeguard themselves from this threat they needed the Malvinas Islands, so distant from the Soviet Union but so handy for aggression in the area of the South Atlantic?

Shortly before the visit which Brazilian President Figueiredo paid to the United States, the newspaper CORREIO BRASILIENSE wrote that the term traditional ally when applied to the United States is merely a rhetorical expression. The newspaper indicated that the Anglo-Argentine war proves that the division of the world into West and East is obsolete.

For many years, the newspaper stated, we have been told that the South Atlantic was being threatened by the Soviets, however, the things that are happening there are proving that it is not the Soviets but the other side which poses a threat.

From our point of view, one of the most significant results of the South Atlantic conflict is that the hostility of the United States toward not only the Soviet Union and the other socialist nations but also toward all non-NATO countries, has been duly proven. Thus, it was demonstrated that U.S. and NATO armed forces can also be targeted against nations that cannot in the remotest sense be said to have procommunist governments.

The shameless attempts at upsetting the independent policies of the Argentine and Brazilian military governments has shown to what extent Washington is hostile toward its southern neighbors and is ready to undertake aggressive actions against Latin American nations. Up to the very beginning of the Malvinas crisis, however, and even after it had started to help British military operations, the United States continued with its hypocritical descriptions of OAS member countries as allies.

Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas, the fear of missing the opportunity to set up a new base along the lines of the one on Deigc Garcia Island, thus being able to threaten Latin America, forced the White House to authorize its British ally to transfer most of its fleet from European waters to the South Atlantic.

One is bound to ask: What happened to the Soviet threat? Is it not true that the power of NATO -- a large portion of which is the British fleet -- has been stepped up to counteract Soviet aggressions? This shows that the imperialists themselves do not believe in this alleged Soviet threat, otherwise they would have done nothing to reduce their power in Europe that took them many years to build up.

All this proves that whenever developing countries try to follow a policy different from that approved by the imperialists, they immediately become targets of the hate of Reagan, Thatcher and others of the same stamp.

Former Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri was surprised to see that during the Malvinas conflict the United States was using against him means that it had been reluctant to employ even against its most recalcitrant enemies.

## British Presence Criticized

PY111638 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] The carrier Illustrious is approaching the South Atlantic with plans to safeguard the 150-mile exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands. Argentina has categorically rejected British actions in its archipelago.

In a letter to the UN Security Council the Argentine representative has described British actions as shameless warmongering. The UK is trying to set up conditions that would justify military occupation of the islands and the maintenance of their colonial status, he said.

The letter stated that Argentina does not recognize, as it has not done in the past, the so-called exclusion zones or any other territorial restrictions in maritime areas under Argentine jurisdiction. The entire responsibility for possible incidents resulting from the British decision falls on the British Government alone.

According to the letter, negotiations are the only way to come up with a peaceful solution for the Malvinas issue. The British Government, however, is fueling tensions in the South Atlantic; it continues to apply military pressures on Argentina and has turned the islands into a NATO stronghold.

Currently these islands host a 2,500-man garrison together with warplanes and ships, even carriers. As in the past the British believe that it is their right to implement whatever measures they may deem appropriate for the alleged defense of the South Atlantic.

It should come as no surprise that Latin America is following with concern the development of British, U.S. and NATO plans to strengthen their positions in this area by taking advantage of Argentina's military defeat. Even during the conflict, Latin Americans were worried by the presence of nuclear submarines in the area.

The fact that British ships carried nuclear weapons which the British Government threatened to use under special circumstances jeopardized Latin American efforts to set up a denuclearized zone in their region in keeping with the Tlateloco Treaty which both Great Britain and the United States pledged to comply with.

The display of modern conventional weaponry has also acquired threatening proportions in the South Atlantic. This has harmed various plans and proposals for curbing the arms race in this region. Especially malignant implications for Latin American countries are conveyed by the plans to keep British troops permanently in the South Atlantic, to establish a British or an Anglo-U.S. military base on the Malvinas and to include this area in the so-called NATO zone of action with all the consequences that this may bring to the peace and security of the nations in this region. No enthusiasm is felt toward the proposals for having the islands placed under the control of UN multinational troops, the core of which is made up of U.S. military officers.

What happened in Argentina today could happen somewhere else in the continent in the future. This conclusion has been reached by many Latin American politicians. Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) said that this crisis had prompted people to see things the way they really are and the way they should not be. He emphasized that the main lesson to be learned from this crisis is that the Latin Americans have found that their security system is inefficient and, worse yet, that it works against them.

According to Panama's daily EL MATUTINO the Malvinas conflict clearly showed U.S. policy toward Latin America. The moral and material backing which the United States gave Great Britain was tantamount to a knife in the back of all Latin America.

## COLOMBIAN PARLIAMENT RECEIVES USSR DELEGATION

PM110847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report in "World Today" roundup compiled by S. Chugrov: "Colombia: Here for Ceremony"]

[Text] The USSR delegation headed by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, visiting Bogota for the transfer of presidential power in Colombia has visited the Colombian Congress (parliament). Fabio Losano, president of the Congress, and Ernando Gomez, president of the Chamber of Representatives, were present at the meeting.

After welcoming the USSR delegation Fabio Losano expressed confidence that its visit to Colombia will help to strengthen the friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding between the two countries.

## TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GRENADA TO STRENGTHEN TIES

PM101541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] TASS -- An agreement has been signed under which trade and economic ties between the USSR and Grenada are to be strengthened with a view to developing the accords reached at the recent talks in Moscow with a Grenada party and government delegation. The agreement was signed by N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and R. Jacobs, Grenada's ambassador to the USSR.

## PARTY POLICY, IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION DISCUSSED

PM051051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences V. Poshatayev: "Unity of Socioeconomic Policy and Education"]

[Text] What conditions and circumstances exert the greatest influence on the formation of a person's spiritual world? This question inevitably arises if you try to trace mentally the line between society and the individual. Considering that the wealth of our spiritual world is primarily, as K. Marx taught, the wealth of social ties and relations in whose system man's life activity proceeds, we must necessarily come to the conclusion that for all the colossal importance of ideological and educational work it alone cannot be used to form a comprehensively developed personality. The final word here goes to real life, to social atmosphere and practice. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, the success of education is ensured only when it is based on the firm foundation of socioeconomic policy.

### 1.

The 26th CPSU Congress documents contain an integral theoretical concept for the development of our society at the present stage and they elaborate a system of measures attesting that the formation of an individual of the communist type is a practical task of the present day. The party examined this task comprehensively, in interconnection with the problems of strengthening and enriching the socialist way of life and the further improvement of social relations.

In the materials of the 26th party congress and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum, which approved the country's Food Program, economic and social tasks are very closely interconnected. And any measures envisaged by the plans -- whether it is a case of the growth of the population's real incomes, the improvement of working conditions, the health care system, public education or social security or of the broad program of housing construction -- are ultimately directed toward the creation of favorable conditions for the all-round development of the individual, the expansion of opportunities for enriching the working people's spiritual life, and the intensification of the new man's moral education and formation. That is the general objective of the CPSU's socioeconomic policy.

It is important to note that this policy is aimed not simply at providing man with material and spiritual resources, but is primarily designed to help him become as active and creative a social force as possible.

The very content of socioeconomic policy and the restructuring of social relations in the period of mature socialism on the basis of the collective principles inherent in the new system undoubtedly have a beneficial impact on all aspects of the lives of each one of us. The features of a collectivist mentality are formed in an organized manner, on the scales of all society, and new forms of human communication are born in the production sphere and in daily life. However, this restructuring at the same time gives rise to problems in the education process. We are already encountering some of them now while others will make themselves felt in the future.

Thus the large-scale changes taking place in the economy and the social and political spheres considerably increase the individual's responsibility for the results of his work and his social conduct, and predetermine the alteration of many valuable precepts, concepts and ideas.

For instance, take the material production sphere where the main task of the present stage of social progress is being resolved -- the material and technical base of communism is being created. The party has defined our national economy's transition to an intensive development footing as the mainline for advance. This process, in terms of its dimensions and the depth of its impact, notably its impact on man's mentality, may rightly be equated with a very profound transformation such as socialist industrialization.

Its progress, which necessarily presupposes the introduction of new equipment and technology and the achievements of science influences the nature and content of the labor of literally every one of the participants in production irrespective oe where they realize their capabilities -- in the shop or laboratory, on the kohkhoz stockraising unit or construction site. Profound knowledge, creative activeness, and a high degree of professional skill become necessary conditions for successful labor activity. And of course you cannot do without a special frame of mind, a high sense of duty, discipline and precision in work. These qualities are particularly necessary in the complex business of overcoming the force of inertia, traditions and habits formed in the period when it was not so much the qualitative as the quantitative side of things which was advanced to the fore.

Many problems with a direct bearing on the formation of the new man emerge also as a result of positive social processes. For instance, the continuing rapprochement of nations and ethnic groups sets in a new way the tasks of forming Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, which was indicated yet again in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. And the growth of social homogeneity, the probable establishment of a nonclass structure for society, mainly and basically within the historical framework of mature socialism, makes heightened demands on the formation of the class consciousness of generations embarking on life with as yet no serious political experience.

But does the improvement of material prosperity not aggravate many questions of the individual's spiritual development? Material sufficiency must serve as the basis for the fuller satisfaction of the loftiest requirements -- for increased knowledge, the assimilation of cultural values and the improvement of abilities. However, it is clear that acquisitiveness and the individual's consumerist orientation in no way promote spiritual progress. To avoid this, society must be greatly concerned, as never before, for the formation of qualities in the individual helping the development of sensible, socially meaningful requirements and the ability of each person to understand independently true and alleged values and to measure his requirements against the potential society has today.

In brief, in work with people an all-round consideration of the dynamic changes in the socioeconomic life of the society of developed socialism is a decisive condition for enhancing the effectiveness of ideological and political education work as one of the most important aspects of social practice. Only on this basis is it possible to determine better the ways and means of establishing man as collectivist, citizen and active agent.

2.

The theoretical base of all ideological educational work under present conditions is the concept of developed socialism elaborated by the CPSU.

Following Lenin's tradition of close unity with the people, our party pays paramount attention to ensuring that its policy objectives and strategic and current tasks are firmly mastered by the masses, are actively supported by them, and serve as a guide to action for them. That is the necessary condition for the ideological party plans and the enhancement of people's activeness.

The stage of developed socialism signifies not only the supreme gain of historical progress, but also the necessity and possibility of resolving many unprecedently complex large-scale innovatory tasks. That is why educational efforts are all the more fruitful the more precisely the prospects and entire complexity and dialectic contradiction of social progress are considered.

Life severely punishes any haste in social practice and disregard of objective conditions. In particular the "offensive" against private plots and private susbidiary farms in the early sixties can serve as an example. At the time it was argued that work on a private farm was not only economicall expedient but also "lacking in prestige," so to speak.

The results were not long in appearing: Many rural inhabitants abandoned their private plots and...went to the store for the foodstuffs they had previously produced themselves. Definite moral damage was also inflicted whose results we can feel to this day, although in recent years much has been done and is still being done to raise the prestige of the peasant's hard labor, including his labor on his private subsidiary farm.

In showing the grandeur of the historical achievements of the society of developed socialism and taking legitimate pride in them we must not idealize or exaggerate the level of what has been achieved, we must not jump the gun in setting tasks, in practical work advance slogans for which opportunities for implementation do not yet exist. What has been achieved and won by the people's persistent labor and enshrined in socioeconomic practice is not a "cozy corner" for resting on our laurels, but a springboard for new starts.

The embroidering of reality and the reluctance to pay attention to objective difficulties give rise to the illusion that communist ideals can easily be implemented and that there are no serious obstacles on the path to their attainment, give rise to false enthusiasm based not on practical deeds but, as a rule, on blather. The opposite also occurs: Any trivial occurence in life on a negative plane closes someone's vista of creative deeds. As a result the inclination to exaggerate shortcomings can result in social and ideological blindness.

Scarcely anyone doubts the proposition that life is the best teacher. However, it is important that the lessons it teaches should not be of a one-sided nature -- unrelievedly gloomy or madly optimistic. In real practice everything is more complex, exists on more planes, and is richer. And unless education takes into account this entire "palette of social colors", so to speak, it is as a rule ineffectual. The restructuring of many spheres and sectors of ideological and political educational work which our party is undertaking is actually aimed at ensuring that the socially mature individual is formed in the process of conscious, creative participation in communist building, in the process of the solution of socioeconomic and political tasks, however complex.

The educational effect of organizational and economic work itself is unusually great. The formation in each worker of a sense of being the master and the desire to work to the maximum depends to a decisive degree on a precisely organized production rhythm and the unconditional observance of planning, manufacturing and labor discipline. If this is lacking then no general appeals, lectures or talks, even the most graphic and rich, will help matters. Moreover, thriftlessness, disorderliness, parasitic attempts to "correct" plans by any menas and the violation of the unity of word and deed inevitably result in economic damange and in moral costs that are difficult to make good.

The party demands that ideological and political educational work is backed up everywhere by effective attention toward people and the conditions of their work and daily life and that it is linked with organizational work, including work in this direction. Only then does the education process really acquire a firm socioeconomic foundation.

3.

One important avenue of ideological educational work and the party's social policy is the struggle against antipodes of the Soviet style of life and communist morality. Practice shows that the effectiveness of this struggle is all the higher the more organic the link between the ideological means used in it and the methods of social influence, so to speak -- the consolidation of socialist legality and of an awareness of the irreversibility of responsibility for any violation of the norms of socialist morality and the improvement of all social relations.

Of course, it would be simplest of all to limit ourselves to defining negative phenomena as "vestiges of the past" and waiting for them to start to die out. Indeed, many antipodes of our way of life have been "inherited" from the old world. But if we stop at a recognition of this fact without involving ourselves in an analysis of specific phenomena, then it is easy to bypass shortcomings whose "authorship" it is hard to ascribe only to the past.

Some of them are caused by inept economic management by specific workers and shortcomings in the daily practice of education. Thus, for instance, to combat drunkeness it is essential to influence the entire complex of social and daily living conditions in which people live and to consider the educational effect of many factors. We must have a good knowledge of what fills people's leisure, of how their daily routine is organized, of how their sociocultural requirements are satisfied, of whether trade standards are observed and so forth.

The task of exercising effective control over the extent of labor and the extent of consumption must be resolved just as comprehensively, by joint efforts. After all, the slackening and sometimes absence of such control creates loopholes for dishonest people anxious to grab as much as possible from society and organize a good life for themselves with useless work. However, so far the force of public opinion and the force of the Soviet laws guarding the working people's interests are used only feebly in this matter.

I think that a comprehensive approach toward education, which has given a good account of itself in practice, accords in the best possible way with the requirements of the unity of socioeconomic policy and ideological work. Of course, this unity does not come of its own accord. It is achieved only as the result of purposeful consistent efforts by party committees and their ability to analyze the objective and subjective factors influencing the formation of the individual and to find ways of effectively resolving problems. After all any undertaking, even the most progressive, has "underwater reefs" which can cause serious harm to matters. There are many examples of this. Take just the team form of labor organization and remuneration, which has given a good account of itself. Its educational influence is hard to overestimate. But the effect is achieved only if the teams are not only invested with the rights to resolve production and social questions but are also created on the basis of voluntary principles with a consideration for the workers' mentality and skill, if a system of norm setting has been established in the team which does not level down personal interests but on the contrary encourages them on a collective basis. Without that, the introduction of team forms can prove to be a measure implemented only on paper.

The problem of forming sensible requirements requires heightened interest from science and practice. The study of people's requirements and their needs, and the development of their interests is essential to elaborate a system of scientifically substantiated norms and indicators toward which we could orient ourselves in practical activity. The forms of reckoning a worker's labor contribution in accordance with the requirements of mature socialism and the encouragement of his creative potential must also be improved.

At the same time far-fetched recommendations are also encountered like the proposals to create "consumer associations" at people's places of residence which will allegedly automatically rule out desires for personal enrichment of prestigious consumption. These -- let us be frank -- utopian dreams have had no practical verification.

Increasing significance for the scientific control of the complex processes of the individual's formation attaches to the study of public opinion and the masses' moods and requirements. However, the sociological studies which are carried out do not always reveal the characteristic tendencies of the perfection of the individual under the conditions of society's growing socioeconomic progress. Sometimes broad generalizations which it is difficult to use in practice are made on the basis of fortuitous facts or phenomena. In turn, practical specialists must treat the use of sociologists' conclusions with greater responsibility.

"Large-scale science" still has a debt to pay to the ideological workers. A comprehensive study of the conditions of the implementation, at the stage of developed socialism, of the main principle of socialist society -- "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor" -- would help the comprehensive elaboration of economic, social, political, legal, organizational and other measures aimed at stepping up control over the extent of labor and the extent of consumption, and at observing more strictly the unity of the interests of society, the collective and the individual.

It is important that scientific recommendations should not bypass the "painful spots" of practice and should help to improve matters which, incidentally, is very important and necessary for the success of education.

Our time has been marked by quests and initiatives in various spheres of social life, including the ideological sphere. But life does not stand still. The further mobilization of the masses' creative efforts to the solution of the historic tasks set by the 26th congress and the key problems of Soviet society's development is now required. The close fusion of education and sociohistorical practice is the key to further successes in communist building.

## RASHIDOV INTERVIEWED ON DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN

LD111540 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- "There is not a single branch of industry in the Soviet Union that would be found lacking in Uzbekistan," said Sharaf Rashidov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. He was interviewed by the magazine THE SOVIET UNION [SOVETSKIY SOYUZ] which published his interview in its issue devoted to the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. This date is to be observed in December this year.

"Uzbekistan's trade mark is to be found on planes and excavators, electrolytic copper and nitron fibre, new complex fertilizers and transformers, domestic appliances and cine cameras," Sharaf Rashidov went on. "In the last ten years alone industrial output in Uzbekistan almost trebled. Equally fast industrial growth rates are to be seen in other republics of Central Asia. These areas, once backward borderlands and agrarian adjuncts of tsarist Russia, have become in Soviet times republics that march in the vanguard of world scientific and technological progress."

Cotton, he said, has been and remains the classical crop of the region. Snow-white cotton bolls decorate the coat of arms of Uzbekistan. Our republic is not only the main cotton supplier in the country-wide division of labour but is the country's only producer of cotton-picking and cotton-sowing machines.

Hundreds of thousands of harvesters and tractors are working now in the fields where only wooden ploughs were used sixty years ago. It is largely thanks to this huge fleet of machines and mechanisms that Uzbekistan cotton growers now gather yearly six million tons of cotton. Such traditional cotton-growing countries as India, Egypt, Turkey and Pakistan produce less of cotton.

During the past six years historic changes have taken place in all spheres of public, political, social, economic and cultural life in the republic, in all spheres of human endeavour. Everywhere and in everything one can see the results of socialist transformation, the fruits of the brotherhood of Soviet peoples of its great life-giving force.

There were only counted doctors [as received] in Turkestan (the name formerly used for the area including the territories of the Central Asian republic) before the revolution and there were no polyclinics and hospitals as we know them today. At present Uzbekistan has left behind many developed countries such as France and Italy, for the number of doctors and for the degree of development of the network of hospitals.

Thousands of young people from Asian, African and Latin American countries are studying at higher schools in Uzbekistan. Central Asia's first higher school, the Tashkent University (then known as Turkestan University), was opened at Lenin's initiative in 1920. At present the republic has 43 higher schools and over a hundred research institutions.

"It is hard to estimate by social and economic achievements only the importance of Soviet power for the historical destinies of the Uzbek people. Soviet power has made the rich cultural legacy of the past a possession of every citizen of the Uzbek republic and has given him everything best and progressive from present-day world culture, Sharaf Rashidov said.

## SHEVARDNADZE ON POLL OF INTELLIGENTSIA IN GEORGIA

AU111200 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Aug 82 p 1, 6

[APN correspondent Iveta Knyazeva interview for RABOTNICHESKO DELO with Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, entitled: "The Honest Work of Art"]

[Excerpt] Question: It has been reported in the press that a public opinion research center has been set up at the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party. This center has conducted many interesting studies, including one on the work of the artistic intelligentsia in the Republic of Georgia. On the basis of the data obtained, can we talk about the social profile of this intelligentsia?

Answer: Only to a certain extent, because this social profile is composed of unique characters and talents. There is, of course, a general trend. Our center is conducting this work together with the institute for social studies at the USSR Academy of Sciences. Some 1,240 cultural and artistic figures in Georgia were polled. The poll confirmed their civic activity -- about 70 percent of those questioned were participating in social life while the sphere of their interests far exceeded the limits of their professional duties. Those polled were interested in domestic policy, international problems and in the socioeconomic development of the country and of the republic.

The absolute majority of those participating in the poll evaluated positively the processes of the mutual permeation and mutual enrichment of the national cultures, while taking into consideration the fact that the international principle of culture does not restrict the spiritual life of the people but, on the contrary, contributes to its flourishing.

Question: We would also like to know your view on this matter?

Answer: Internationalism is a supreme form of national life. I believe that this is one of the richest and brightest ideas of human civilization. It sustains such sacred concepts for us as peace and brotherhood.... In every true culture and in each great artistic work the national and international aspects are indivisible. No national culture could exist which is absolutely devoid of any universal features and significance. Otherwise, what would Shakespeare mean to me and what would Shota Rustaveli mean to you? The same also applies to the concept of internationalism. To be international is not to be without any nationality -- it serves as a bridge between the peoples and it unites them. Thus it is natural that our painters evaluate in this way the processes of the Soviet peoples and the drawing closer together of their cultures.

## KUZNETSOV VISITS SARATOVSKAYA OBLAST 9-11 AUGUST

LD111058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is the USSR Supreme Soviet deputy for the workers of Saratovskaya and Volgogradskaya Oblasts, was in Saratovskaya Oblast 9-11 August. He visited a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes on the oblast, met deputies of local soviets, workers and kolkhoz farmers, and acquainted himself with the work of the soviets and their participation in the production and cultural life of the rural areas and with the practical implementation of the all-union campaign for timely processing and preventing losses of output from the fields and stockfarms begun on the initiative of deputies from Saratovskaya Oblast. Comrade Kuznetsov took an interest in issues of social development in rural areas and in everyday services for the population and visited an exhibition of consumer goods produced at local enterprises.

Accompanying Comrade Kuznetsov were Comrade Gusev, first secretary of the obkom, and Comrade Aleksandrov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

## ALIYEV VISITS EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, SHUSHA

PM111513 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 3 August 1982 carries on page one a 1,800-word report on the 1-2 August tour made by G.A. Aliyev, canidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, of various leading VUZ's of Azerbaijan where he reportedly talked with students taking entrance examinations, with their parents and with VUZ officials. He enquired about the student's opinion of the conditions under which they are taking their examinations, praised others for selecting their particular professions, commented favorably on the high standard of organization of the various departments at the M. Azizbekov petroleum and chemistry institute and criticized the poor standard of entrants to the Azerbaijan V.I. Lenin pedagogic institute.

The same issue publishes on page 2 an 800-word report by L. Goldshteyn and others on a visit made on an unspecified date by G.A. Aliyev to the city of Shusha where he unveiled a monument to the poet Khurshudbanu Natava. While in Shusha, Aliyev also visited the museum devoted to the work of the composer Uzeir Gadzhibekov, where he is reported to have remarked on the need to build a memorial complex to commemorate the composer. Also reported are Aliyev's brief comments on the necessity of preserving the city's beautiful and distinctive appearance.

## MOSCOW STREET NAMED FOR SUSLOV; PLAQUE PLANNED

LD111108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The Moscow Gorispolkom has adopted a decision to name the section of Aminyevskoye Road between Mozhayskoye Road and the bridge over the Setun River after Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov. In future this section will be called Suslov Street [Ulitsa Suslova]. The main cultural directorate of the Moscow Gorispolkom and the Kuncevo Rayispolkom have been entrusted with making and installing a commemorative plaque on Suslov Street.

## TASS REPORTS PUBLICATION OF RELIGIOUS CALENDARS

LD120650 Moscow TASS in English 0614 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- A calendar of Judaic religious holidays and fasts for 1982-1983 (5743) has been issued in an edition of the religious society of Moscow's Choral Synagogue. It has been published on the eve of the celebration of the new year which according to the Judaic calendar falls on the second half of September. All materials of the calendar have been printed in Hebrew and have been translated into Russian. The calendar, which opens with a prayer for peace, carries information on holidays and fasts, indicates the hours for prayers each day and contains other information necessary for believers.

A TASS correspondent has been told by the chairman of the Moscow religious community Boris Gramm that the calendar is to be distributed inside the religious communities of Moscow and other towns.

The Russian Orthodox Church and the Old Believers, the Georgian Orthodox, the Armenian Apostolic, the Baptist Evangelic, Lutheran and other churches and religous communities in the USSR regularly issued their calendars.

## CHECHENO-INGUSHSKAYA ASSR MINISTER DISMISSED

WA120830 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 July 1982 publishes on page 2 a 200-word report that A. Osmayev, minister of forestry of the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR, was dismissed from his post for "serious shortcomings in his style and methods of work." According to the article, Osmayev "did not always thoroughly and competently resolve questions of production" and allowed "elements of subjectivism" to enter into his evaluation of the Yermolovskiy enterprise's operations. The enterprise was subjected to "numerous and often superficial inspections and audits," which created an "unhealthy situation" in the collective. The article further states that the CPSU Obkom Bureau has instructed the Council of Ministers of the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR to take measures to institute "proper order in the work of the Forestry Ministry and strengthen state and financial discipline."

## CSA REPORTS HARVEST PROGRESS, WINTER SOWING

LD112248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported data on the progress of field work on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Winter sowing is now getting under way in the Non-Chernozem Zone. By the beginning of this week, more than 1 million hectares had been sown to various crops, mainly rye. The soil has been prepared for sowing on almost 19 million hectares. This work is being done most successfully in Omskaya and Kuybyshevskaya Oblasts and in Lithuania. In the RSFSR and the Ukraine the rate of plowing in preparation for winter crops generally remains low.

The statistical report cites data on the harvest: Various grain crops have not been reaped on an area of almost 42 million hectares, that is, over 1/3 of the entire area scheduled for harvesting. Grain crops have been threshed on 33 million hectares.

Harvesting of pulse crops continues: They have been harvested on 2.0 million hectares.

### Further Report

LD112322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 9 August kolkhozes and sovkhozes had harvested grain crops and bean crops, excluding corn, from an area of 41.7 million hectares -- 36 percent of the sown area. Grain crops from 79 percent of the reaped area have been threshed.

Machine operators of the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray, the southern oblasts of Ukraine, and also Moldavia carried out the harvesting in a well-organized way on the main expanses. All attention there is now concentrated on processing grain crops and dispatching them to the state granaries.

Harvesting work is shifting to the north and east of the country. The best machine operators have been dispatched there from the southern areas; they will assist in gathering in the harvest more quickly. Simultaneously with their harvest work, the farms are preparing fodder. A total of 45.6 million tons of hay and over 51 million tons of haylage have been prepared.

Work on vegetable plantations, is in full swing in the south of the country. Quite a good harvest of tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplants and other crops have been grown.

### Agricultural Official Comments

LD112312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The grain harvest is underway in practically all agricultural rayons of the country from the southern to the northern border. The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summarized information about the progress of this work.

Commenting on the report at our request, Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture noted that bad weather during the past week again noticeably hampered harvest work. Heavy rain fell in the Ukraine, in the Central-Chernozem oblasts, the Volga Region and other areas. However the pace of harvest work has not been affected.

In all, grain crops and bean crops have now been harvested on almost 42 million hectares and threshed on 33 million hectares. Mass harvesting is underway in Belorussia and the Baltic region where conditions are favorable.

Machine operators in central rayons of the RSFSR and the Volga Region continue their intensive work. A few days ago farms in Leningradskaya, Kaliningradskaya and Irkutskaya Oblasts jointed in the harvest. Farmers in Tselinogradskaya Oblast and other oblasts in northern Kazakhstan have started harvesting grain crops.

The harvest is not gathered in with equal speed everywhere. In Volgogradskaya, Aktyubinskaya and Ulyanovskaya Oblasts the pace is relatively high; in Orlovskaya, Penzenskay and Permskaya Oblasts work is progressing slowly.

Road transportation vehicles carrying the harvest are currently being transferred from southern to central rayons. However, they are not being used efficiently everywhere. Messages about idle trucks have been received from Bryanskaya and Astrakhanskaya Oblasts and the Tatarskaya ASSR.

In Central Asian republics, mass cutting of corn is in progress. Corn has been harvested from 50,000 hectares.

Sovkhozes and kolkhozes continue harvesting bean crops and winter rape. In (Volskaya,) Lvovskaya and Ivano-Frankovskaya, flax-pulling has been completed. In the country as a whole, flax has been gathered from 1/6 of the total area.

PRAVDA Review

LD120520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The harvest toil on the fields of the country is becoming more and more strenuous with every passing day. Combine harvesters can be heard working in the cornfields of the northernmost regions of the Chernozem Zone. The harvesting front has advanced to the Urals. The agricultural review in PRAVDA, prepared by specialists from the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, cites statistics issued by the Central Statistical Administration. The bulletin says that by 9 August grain and pulse crops had been reaped from almost 42 million hectares. This is 36 percent of the sown area. The grain has been threshed on 33 million hectares. Procurement of fodder is continuing.

By the beginning of this week, over 45.5 million tons of hay had been stockpiled; this is 2/3 of the plan. Storage of haylage and silage is in progress. Stocks of vitamin grass meal are being topped up. The farms are dispatching grain, vegetables and fruit. However, the newspaper points out, the farmers' current concern is not confined to gathering in the harvest that has been grown and its proper safekeeping. Once the combine has harvested the grain, it is time to start sowing again.

Over 40 million hectares are to be sown to winter crops in the country this year. From many years of experience, farm workers know about the great effectiveness of these crops. In recent years winter crops, which have occupied roughly 1/4 of the grain area, have provided 1/3 of the grain crop. During the 10th 5-Year Plan the yield of winter crops was almost 7.5 quintals higher per hectare than that of spring crops. The rate of increase in their yield is also considerably higher.

In channelling their efforts into the successful implementation of the USSR Food Program approved by the May CPSU Central Committee plenum, farmers are setting themselves the task of considerably increasing the gross harvest of winter crops, of increasing their share of the total volume of grain production.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 11 AUG REPORTED

LD120522 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 11 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

A fine crop has been gathered in Moldavia. Grain has been cut on 1 million hectares in Bashkiria. Preparations for receiving the harvest have been completed in Kazakhstan. (0000 GMT)

In Orenburgskaya Oblast the reaping of grain crops has been completed on 2 million hectares. Nearly 1.5 million hectares have been threshed. The reaping of winter crops is being completed in Altayskiy Kray. Two-thirds of the area has been cut so far. Sowing winter crops is in progress in the east. (0400 GMT)

Grain has been cut on 400,000 hectares in Kurskaya Oblast -- 40 percent of the entire area. Some 250,000 hectares of grain have been threshed. (0600 GMT)

About 9 million tons of grain had been sold to the state by RSFSR farms by 9 August. The grain conveyer has been set up well in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays, Rostovskaya, Saratovskaya and Belgorodskaya Oblasts, and the Tatskaya Autonomous Republic. At the same time, as the RSFSR Ministry of Procurements State Grain Inspectorate points out, there are rayons and whole oblasts where the deliveries of grain are clearly behind threshing: for example, in Vorenezhskaya, Kurskaya, Lipetskaya and Tambovskaya Oblasts. The Kuban has delivered 2 million tons of grain to elevators, and deliveries continue. Stavropolskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast are delivering their first million tons. (0700 GMT)

Belorussian farmers have begun mass harvesting of flax using industrial techniques. They provide the country's textile factories with 1/4 of the flax fiber produced and this year they intend to increase sales to 116,000 tons, enough for making almost 300 million meters of fabric. (0900 GMT)

The editors have received data about the progress of laying in fodder for public stock breeding. The country's statistical service reported that on 9 August the plan for hay cutting was fulfilled by 81 percent. Commenting on these figures, the chief of fodders, meadows and pastures of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, Anatoliy Ivanovich Oliyashev, noted that altogether in the country about 46 million tons of hay and over 51 million tons of haylage had been laid in. Most farms in the Baltic area have coped with the plans for hay production. In eight union republics, plans for laying in of haylage have been fulfilled. In central Asian republics, the south of Russian and the Ukraine, silaging has now started. In many farms, green mass of enhanced moisture [as heard] is being used to prepare silage. In order not to diminish the quality of the fodder, leading farms are supplying chemical preservatives and are adding straw to the silage. It is intended to increase considerably the production combined silage. For this, fodder fruits [kormiplody], haulms of various vegetable crops and sugar beet will be used. Preparations for silaging are now being completed everywhere. It is enormous work. Altogether 250 million tons of silage are to be laid up in store at the farms. (1800 GMT)

In Tyumenskaya Oblast 13 rayons have begun to sell grain to the state; by today, 2 thousand tons of winter rye were delivered. In Turkmenia large-scale harvesting of corn has begun; the target is 173,000 tons, considerably more than last year. In an effort to reduce costs about half the crop has been cultivated by industrial methods. (1904 GMT)

The scale of harvesting work has markedly increased in the east of the country. Farms of the Kazakhstan Virgin Lands have started harvesting grain crops. Good weather for the field work has set in there and in Siberia. Harvesting work is also being conducted in good conditions at present in the far east. More and more farms are joining in the harvesting work in eastern Siberia. Mass harvesting of corn is under way in the Central Asian republics. The country's farms are continuing the preparation of fodder. Sown and natural grasses now remain to be gathered on less than 1/5 of their total area. A number of republics, including Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia, have fulfilled their plans for preparation of haylage. Mass silage-making is now under way in Uzbekistan. (2300 GMT)

## LATE-JULY WEATHER, CROP STATUS REVIEWED

PM111021 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Aug 82 p 1

[Agrometeorologist N. Sakharova report: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] In most oblasts of the USSR's European territory, hot and mainly dry weather persisted.

In the last days of July it grew cooler. Rain fell everywhere with hail and thunder in places.

In the Ukraine, with the exception of western oblasts, in the North Caucasus, Rostovskaya Oblast and the lower Volga and in the south of the middle Volga and the Urals, spring barley reached maturity. Favorable agrometerological conditions for combines' work in threshing the grain were observed for 12-16 hours a day, for 18-20 hours a day in the lower Volga.

In the western Ukraine, in most oblasts of Belorussia, in the south of the Central Region, in the Central-Chernozem Zone and over most of the middle Volga, the barley was in the waxy ripeness phase. The limit of waxy ripeness in spring wheat and oats ran along a line linking Kiev, Gomel, Sumy, Voronezh, Saratov, Kubyhshev, Izhevsk, Ufa and Orenburg. Over the rest of the USSR's European territory, the swelling of grain was in progress in early spring grain crops. Ear formation and flowering was in progress only in the extreme north of the agricultural regions.

In most oblasts of the Ukraine, in Moldavia, in the northern Caucasus and in the south of the Central-Chernozem Zone, the following of tassels and cobs is in progress in the corn, while in some regions milky ripeness of the grain has been observed in early sowings. Panicle formation has been noted in rice sown early in the south of the Ukraine, in Krasnodarskiy Kray and in Astrakhanskaya Oblast.

In the European part of the USSR, flowering and the formation and swelling grain was noted in buckweat. The plants are 80-110 cm tall. In a number of southern oblasts of the Ukraine and in the southern Urals, buckwheat sown early is ripe. In the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Baltic and Belorussia, the growth of sugar beet roots continued. Moderately warm weather and adequate moisture content in the sowings created good conditions for this.

Tuber growth continued in potatoes. In the central oblasts of the USSR's European territory the average weight of tubers per plant was -- depending on the planting time -- between 100 and 200 grams, and 300 grams in places. In the Ukraine the average weight of tubers per plant was about 330 grams. In the zone of commercial sunflower cultivation, flowering and seed formation continued. Southern Belorussia has embarked on the flax harvest. In the north of Belorussia, the Baltic and the flax growing oblasts of the RSFSR, green ripeness of seeds was observed and plants sown late were in flower.

Cucumber harvesting continues in Moldavia, most oblasts of the Ukraine, the south of the Central-Chernozem Zone and the lower Volga. In northern oblasts of the USSR's European territory they are still in flower. Cucumber development is 5-7 days behind normal. Tomatoes have reached the stage of green ripeness, while in Moldavia, central and southern oblasts of the Ukraine and the northern Caucasus flesh colored ripeness has been noted in tomatoes sown early. In most regions, favorable conditions persisted for the regrowth of grasses after the latest mowings.

In the arable zone of western Siberia and northern Kazakhstan moderately warm weather prevailed. In most oblasts there was heavy rain, which was favorable for grain swelling and the growth and formation of wide-spaced crops. In Uralskaya and Aktyubinskaya Oblasts sowings have reached maturity. In Altayskiy Kray and the eastern oblasts of Kazakhstan the sunflowers are in flower. The regrowth of grasses after the first mowing continues.

## PLANS FOR IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

LD111310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0805 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Summary] The Lenin Minsk tractor works has produced two new models, the MTZ-100 and the MTZ-102. They will increase labor productivity on various types of agricultural work from 16 to 46 percent.

Tests have been completed in Georgia on wheeled tractor-cultivators designed for work on steep ground. It has been fitted the first time with a stablized front axle.

The machine is able to plough, sow and harvest at angles of up to 20 degrees. Aleksandr Belotserkovets asked Eduard Aleksandrovich Kalinin, first deputy minister of tractor and agricultural machine building, to comment on these developments.

Tractor and agricultural machine building plays an important part in carrying out our country's Food Program. During this 5-year plan, we are to work out and master the production of 730 types of widely differing machinery, including 34 tractors. This amounts to modernizing virtually all our production.

The ministry has worked out and confirmed 62 industrial integrated plans aimed at increasing the working life of the main tractor units from 5,000-6,000 to 8,000 hours and at increasing their reliability by 12-17 percent. Agricultural machine units are to be made 1 and 1/2 to 3 times more reliable. At the same time the labor intensity of technical servicing is to be lowered by 10-15 percent.

A complex of programs has also been worked out for improving the technical level of production primarily by introducing automatic production lines, special unit machine tools [aggregatnyye stanki] and industrial robots. Proposals for using progressive materials have been prepared.

"At the great majority of the industry's enterprises an integrated system for production quality control has already been introduced but frankly, this system is, in general, still far from being satisfactorily assimilated. It is not without reason that the justified criticism by customers has been provoked by the ploughs produced at the Odessa soil-cultivating machine works, the starter motors made at the Altay tractor unit works, and the Kolos combines coming off the conveyors of the Tanganrog combine works. There are also errors in the production process of other enterprises of the industry."

In the next 3-4 years, it is planned to complete the integrated mechanization of a number of agricultural crops, including potatoes. By 1985, the level of mechanization in the growing and harvesting of potatoes will be brought up to 80 percent. The full mechanization of growing and harvesting such crops as flax, sugar beet and others is to be completed.

During this 5-year plan we hope to begin the production of new grain-harvesting combines. Using one of the models as a basis, it is planned to work out other modifications, including rice- and castor-oil plant harvesting combines. In order to enable the combines to carry optimal loads, the creation and assimilation of production of wide-swath trailer and self-propelled harvesters will be completed. Work is going well on creating machines to harvest soya, sunflowers pulses, groats and other crops.

It is planned to create and organize the production of accurate seed-drills [seyalka tochnogo vyseva], tilling machines with active working organs and combined units for carrying out several technological operations simultaneously.

## FURTHER ON GORBACHEV'S BASHKIRIA, ORENBURG TRIP

PM091443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Bashkiria and Orenburg Region"]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the Bashkirskaya ASSR and Orenburgskaya Oblast 29 July-3 August. He visited a number of rayons in various zones of the republic and the oblast.

M.S. Gorbachev familiarized himself with the work of party committees and the labor collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex to implement the tasks arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the provisions and conclusions set out in L.I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum on the USSR Food Program.

In talks with party, soviet and economic leaders and experts, combine operators and livestock unit workers, M.S. Gorbachev inquired about the practical matters of increasing agricultural production, progress in gathering the harvest and procuring fodder for stockraising and the implementation of measures for the prompt processing and full preservation of arable and livestock products.

M.S. Gorbachev met with party rural raykom first secretaries at Bashkirskaya ASSR's Dyurtyulinskiy party Raykom and Meleuzskiy party Gorkom and Orenburgskaya Oblast's Belyayevskiy and Novoorskiy party Raykoms. There was an examination of questions of improving the activity of rayon-level organizations, assimilating better management methods and actively introducing into production ways and means tried and tested by science and practice of increasing agricultural crop yield and the stability of arable farming. The main task now, it was stressed during the talks, is to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1982 plans and socialist pledges for the production and procurement of grain and other agricultural produce and to make the largest possible contribution to the country's food resources.

M.S. Gorbachev visited the Salavatnefteorgsintez production association and a Meleuz chemical plant.

M.S. Gorbachev had talks at Bashkirskiy and Orenburgskiy CPSU Obkoms with party obkom bureau members and the party-economic aktiv of the republic and the oblast.

M.S. Gorbachev was accompanied by M.Z. Shakirov, first secretary of the Bashkirskiy party Obkom, and A.N. Balandin, first secretary of Orenburgskiy party Obkom.